THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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CTARIAN BILLS

se a Spirited Discussion In the Lower House.

EAL LEGISLATORS INDULGE.

ainer Objects to Public Money g Appropriated to Religious Institu- ons and the A. P. A. Skeleton Is mptly Dragged From the Closet by se Who Took Opposite Views.

SHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A lively de- occurred in the house over a series mendments offered by Mr. Hainer Neb.) to strike from the District olumbia appropriation bill the ap- riations for private and sectarian itutions of charity in the district place the money proposed to be ap- riated for them at the disposal of board of children's guardians. Much g was engendered and at times the e grew quite exciting.

appropriations for six religious itable institutions, one Episcopal the Catholic, were stricken out, but amendments to strike out the ap- riations for other private institu- including the Young Woman's stian home, the Hope and Help ion, etc., were defeated.

Hainer then declared he was not ember, nor a member of any secret . His sole purpose, he affirmed, to turn the money appropriated for e charity over to a public board in that it might be under public con- Mr Hainer then moved to strike the next appropriation of $5,400 for maintenance of children at St. Assistant asylum. This was a Cath- institution and Mr. Bartlett (Dem.,) in opposing the amendment de- d that it was the anticatholic sen- t, the spirit of the A. P. A., that ruling the deliberations of the

called attention to the fact that Hainer made no opposition to the opriation for the Washington Hotel Foundlings, a private institution. Hainer motion was adopted—93 to While the vote was being taken Cram (D., Tex.), who was opposing alled out: "I rejoice in the courage e Republicans and regret the cow- e of the Democrats."

Williams (D., Miss.) then ar- ed Mr. Hainer and the majority he house for the illogical manner in h it had voted to retain some ap- riations and had rejected others. was in sympathy with the old Demo- ic doctrine that public money ld not be appropriated for private oses, and when Mr. Hainer an- nced his platform he thought an- r Daniel had come to judgment. he had refrained at the outset from ing his motion regarding the appro- tion for a temporary home for ex- ers and sailors. There were votes nd that. But when Catholic insti- ons were reached the motion had renewed. Perhaps there were practical A. P. A. politicians in it. asked why Mr. Hainer had not ed to strike out the appropriation he Woman's Christian association. r Hainer replied that the questions trated the caliber and highwater s of the gentleman from Missis- He denied Mr. Williams' right uestion him, but said he recognized temper of the house was only in r of striking out appropriations for rian institutions.

r Milnes (Rep., Mich.) suddenly n end to the struggle by moving to urn. His motion was carried—100 —and at 5 o'clock the house ad- ned

Assaulted by Tramps.

ARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 5.—A riot rred between a gang of desperate ps and a squad of officers. The er resisted arrest and one had his l cracked by a policeman's club. the sheriff and a deputy entered jail when the other hoboes assault- them. The deputy was badly nded, but drew a revolver and fired e, dangerously wounding one of his ilants, who gives his name as Wil- Snider

Immoral Nuisances.

NCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Judge Perkins Kenton county, Ky., some time ago ded that poolrooms and all other oral nuisances could be abated un- the common law independently of ial legislation. His opinion has been ained by the court of appeals. Un- these decisions two of the poolroom rietors in Covington—Sharp and inger—were cited to appear in court answer for maintaing an immoral ance

Want a Better Grade of Liquor.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The ways and ns committee decided to report a fixing penalties for knowingly sell- and shipping or keeping for sale es and liquors under names of dif- nt brands. The penalty for the first nse is fixed at $500 fine and six ths imprisonment, and for the sec- offense double that.

Miners Are Rioting.

IFAX, Feb. 5.—News of riotous ns on the part of the strikers at ain collieries in trying to prevent from going to work have reached A crowd of miners assembled at pit heads and attempted to block way into the mine, at the same time shots into the shafts to intimidate at work

Orinoco Company Incorporated.

A POSSE, Wis., Feb. 5.—The Orinoco pany has been organized in Wiscon- articles being filed. The capital is $1,000,000. The promoters are A. Grant and George M. Baxter of and D. J. Cameron of La They say an expedition will New York for the Orinoco river April 1

Suicide by Hanging.

NGTON, Ind., Feb. 5.—John L. An- a prominent farmer, ended hanging himself

SPANISH OUTRAGES.

Insurgents Declare They Will Hang Every One of Them.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—At Consolacion del Sur General Luque, with a large force of Spanish troops met General Maceo and a hard battle was fought, in which the Spanish column was almost completely annihilated. General Luque was mortally wounded but managed to escape with the small remnant of his army. The Cubans lost 62 killed and 200 wounded. All the arms and ammunition of the Spaniards were captured.

In their flight the Spaniards tied up an old man and in his presence violated his wife and daughter. When this became known the insurgents declared their intention of hanging every Spaniard they could get their hands on.

Ordered to Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Captain William F. Mannix, the correspondent of The Army and Navy Journal and of the Washington Star has been ordered by authorities to leave the island. A protest against this action has been sent to Secretary Olney by Consul General Williams.

Five Spaniards Lynched.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—A patrol of civil guards found in the mountains near the plantation of Australia five Spaniards who had recently been lynched.

Insurgents Have Full Sway.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Lacret's band of insurgents has penetrated into the Remedios district and is burning all on its way.

ELOPED AND MARRIED.

The Young Man Then Suicided to Prevent Starvation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A pitiful tale was brought to light by the suicide in a cheap lodging house of D. H. Goodyear, 28, son of D. F. Goodyear, ex-mayor of Memphis, and a prominent druggist of that city. Strychnine was the means by which the end was attained.

The couple with two little children arrived in St. Louis on Christmas. Goodyear left home clandestinely with Mrs. Lizzie Davy, whom he met in Memphis and married on the way to this city. All the means the couple had were exhausted after weeks of fruitless search for work and Goodyear and his family were starving.

At 10 o'clock Monday night Goodyear called at the place where he died, a rooming house, and asked for a cheap room, to which he retired. No more was heard of him until 5:40 Tuesday morning, when occupants of an adjoining room heard Goodyear breathing heavily and called the proprietor. He was beyond relief and death soon ended his sufferings

JUMPED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Narrow Escape of a Family Whose Oil Stove Exploded.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 5.—Four persons were seriously burned by the explosion of an oil stove at the residence of Thomas Boswell in this city. The injured are Thomas Boswell, his wife and son and Mrs. Joseph Bowers. When the explosion occurred the burning oil cut off the escape of the inmates except by the second story of the house. They rushed to the window and jumped to the street. They were all more or less injured by the fall. Mrs. Bowers' infant was pitched from the window and escaped injury by being caught.

General Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Pickler's general pension bill will be introduced again with various amendments. When fraud is alleged the allegations shall be reduced to writing and be under oath, and the person affected shall be furnished a certified copy of them together with the names of the persons bringing the charges, and of the witnesses by whom such charges are to be proved at least 30 days before the investigation takes place.

An Unqualified Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The popular loan for which bids were opened at noon was an unqualified success, both in point of extensive bids and high average of prices. Bids from three New York institutions alone foot up nearly $100,000,000 without considering the great amount of scattered bids at the leading financial centers of the country and the heavy bids for European account.

Thirty Years Separated.

LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 5.—August Arndt has commenced a search for his sister, whom he has not seen for 30 years. In 1875 the sister and three small children became inmates of the Porter county poor asylum. Subsequently the children left the place and secured a home in Michigan City, the sister later disappearing.

McAuliffe Will Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Jack McAuliffe has decided to again enter the arena. His opponent will be "Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich. They have arranged for a six-round bout to take place at Madison Square Garden, March 11.

Killed By a Fellow Inmate.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Feb. 5.—Seth Cooper, 70, an inmate of the Spencer county infirmary, was assaulted and killed by Seth Thomas, 60. Thomas struck him over the head with a club and also stabbed him with a knife.

Under Sentence of Death.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Feb. 5.—William Sanders, an escaped murderer from Greves county, Ky., was arrested here. He admits his identity and will return without a requisition. Kentucky authorities have been notified.

The Weather.

For West Virginia and Ohio — Fair; light westerly winds.

For Indiana — Generally fair, variable winds.

IN A CANVAS BAG

Cashier Pauly Carried Money Along the Street.

REVOLVER SHOVED IN HIS FACE.

He Dropped the Money and the Robber Quickly Fled With It—He Was Pursued, Overhauled and the Money Recovered—Says He Was Sick and Wanted the Money to Buy Medicine.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—On an outlying street, in broad daylight, C. B. Pauly, cashier of the Standard Oil company, was robbed of $545 which he was taking to the bank. The highwayman was John Searcy, 22, a local tough with a bad record. Searcy was captured after an exciting chase and the money recovered.

Pauly carried the money in a canvas bag and was proceeding along South Harrison street when Searcy waylaid him in the middle of a deserted block and demanded the money at the point of a revolver, which he shoved in Pauly's face. A demand to "drop that money" was quickly obeyed by the bewildered cashier. Searcy darted away with the money, followed at a distance by the cashier, whose cry of "stop thief" soon brought a crowd to his assistance.

For several blocks Searcy sustained a lead of his pursuers, threatening half a dozen times with his revolver. He was finally overhauled, however, and the money, hidden in an unused basement, recovered. At the Station Searcy asserted he was sick, and had stolen the money to buy medicine with.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate devoted half an hour to clearing away routine business, and then Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, secured recognition to report back the tariff bill. He read in somewhat tremulous voice the original title, and then the new title as reported: "An act to provide for the free coinage of silver," etc.

Mr. Allison reported back the pension appropriation bill, and said he would ask the senate to take it up at an early day.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) reported back the bill prohibiting the desecration of the American flag. He said he did this merely to get the subject before the senate, as he doubted the advisability of such prohibitions and believed it should be left to individual good taste and judgement.

Mr. Teller gave notice that he would call up tomorrow the military academy appropriation bill, which was reported back.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill with the recommendation that the house nonconcur and insist on its bill.

A bill was passed providing for commissioners to negotiate with the Shoshone, Arrapahoe and Bannock Indians for the surrender of rights claimed by them to hunt on unoccupied public domain of the United States.

Into the Bowels of the Earth.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 5.—It has long been known that the city of Butte is located over one of the greatest mineral deposits in the world. A company has just been organized by J. A. Coran, C. H. Palmer and others for the purpose of mining under the city. They have commenced sinking a shaft near Main street, in the heart of the city, and after reaching a depth of 1,000 feet will drive tunnels in every direction.

Not Mrs. Kesterson.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—Two detectives arrived here from Newport, Ky., with the clothing of the beheaded woman now in the morgue at that place. The body was supposed to be that of Mrs. Charles Kesterson, who ran away with a tinner last October. Kesterson failed to identify the clothing and dispatches from Campbellsville, Ind., state that Mrs. Kesterson is there and alive.

The Miser's Heir Found.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—An heir has been found for the old miser, Peter, who died in the streets here a few days ago and in whose possession was found a letter postmarked Boston. It appears he abandoned his wife and son 50 years ago, when the latter was only a few days old. It has been discovered that the son is now a pilot at Havre and he inherits the money.

Perched on the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir John Tenniel's cartoon in Punch shows the American eagle perched like a cockatoo on a stick labelled "Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, is shown to be making timorous advances with a piece of sugar while Mr. Chamberlain is boldly scratching the bird's pole.

More Anarchists In Lisbon.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—A bomb was exploded in the residence of the physician who certified to the insanity of the man who threw a stone into the king's carriage a short time ago. Much damage was caused by the explosion. Ten arrests have been made.

Shot the Minister.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Feb. 5.—While colored people were conducting a revival a number of white men were expelled for disorderly conduct. Two of the white men then passed around to a window and shot the minister through the arm.

Filled Cheese Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Several representatives of the dairy interests appeared before the ways and means committee to advocate legislation to restrict the manufacture and sale of filled cheese.

Old Officers Re-elected.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The stockholders of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company held their annual meeting and re-elected for another year the entire board of officers.

REVOLUTIONARY METHODS.

Kentucky's Legislature May Break Up In a Disgraceful Row.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mr. Beckham, the newly elected Democratic member of the house, has arrived here. There are omens of coming trouble. A resolute effort to elect Blackburn will be made in the joint session, and everybody looks for exciting times from now until the question is settled. Captain Tyler, the doorkeeper of the senate, who will be ex-officio doorkeeper of the joint session, has had a number of deputies sworn in to enable him to prevent unseated Republican senators from gaining admittance into the joint assembly and eject them should they succeed in getting in.

Among the deputies are Captain James T. Williams of Louisville and Colonel Jack Chinn of Harrodsburg, two widely known turfmen. Both sides caucussed and it is believed hot business is near at hand. It is not expected that a senator will be elected today. On Thursday, when the truce ends and the Republican house unseats the Democrats, Kauffman and Tompkins, the Democrats in caucus resolved to retaliate by unseating four Republican senators.

ANNEKE JANS HEIRS MEET.

They Will Form a Corporation to Conduct the Case.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Three hundred claimants to shares in the famed Anneke Jans estate, to which they claim 192 acres in the heart of New York city belong, met in Cleveland, representing associations of the so-called heirs in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Pennsylvania, New York, New Brunswick, Holland and Italy.

Their idea is to form one great international corporation to fight for the property, which is worth many million dollars. Their chief opponent is the corporation of Trinity church, New York. Not much was done but to elect L. A. Guerineau of Terre Haute, Ind., chairman, and discuss the situation in an informal way.

An effort has been made to secure the legal services of ex-Governor George Hoadley of New York, but he refused to accept the case on the ground that there was no merit in the claim.

Will Repeal a Charter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Chairman Goebel has called a meeting of the senate committee on railroads to consider the bill to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific railroad. People from California are expected to appear and it is announced that C. P. Huntington will be here. Members of the committee state that it is a foregone conclusion that the bill will be favorably reported for passage.

He Was Out For a Good Time.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 5.—The man who registered at 2650 Pine street, in St. Louis, Friday last as J. Norris, and who was found dead in his bed Sunday morning, was David M. Loudon, a wealthy citizen of Altoona. The woman who accompanied him and who was represented as his wife is supposed to be a woman from this vicinity with whom he was intimate.

Serious Freight Collision.

CARPENTER, Ills., Feb. 5.—Two freight trains collided on the Wabash railroad, causing a serious wreck and killing Fireman Huff of train No. 70. Engineer Hardgrove and Brakeman J. Moy of the same train were both severely injured. The accident was caused by train No. 97 being ahead of time.

Bayard Resolution to Be Called Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Bayard resolution will be called up after the bond bill has been disposed of unless there is an effort to bring forward an appropriation bill, in which event the resolution will be permitted to wait, so that it may not be heard from until next week.

She Would Rather Live.

ATLANTA, Feb. 5.—The case of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, a white woman of Twiggs county, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, has been appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

Roberts Will Not Resign.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The rumors to the effect that George B. Roberts was about to retire from the presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad are emphatically and authoritatively denied at the offices of the company.

Wilson Knocked Out.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Frank Keller and Dick Wilson, heavyweights, fought 10 rounds at the Olympic club here for $200. In the tenth round Keller was declared the winner.

Lost Some Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The treasury lost $567,700 in gold coin and $45,500 in bars, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $17,155,148.

Lumber Dealer's Arrest Ordered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Judge Clifford of the circuit court ordered the issuance of a capias against Albert E. Silverthorne, the lumber dealer, and has fixed the amount of bail, upon his arrest, at $54,000.

Railroad Man Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—C. L. Lansing, secretary and controller of the Southern Pacific company, died after an illness of several months.

Picayune's Proprietor Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—George Nicholson, proprietor of The Picayune, died suddenly of grippal congestion of the lungs.

Campos Was Hissed.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Martinez Campos has arrived here. The crowd in the streets hissed him on his arrival.

VOTE WILL TELL.

The Local Option Bill Reported Without Recommendation.

IT WAS MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to Increase the Dow Tax to $350 Was Favorably Reported, but No Effort Was Made to Crowd the Harris Bill Out—Much Interest Manifested In the Temperance Measures.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—The Harris local option bill was reported from the house temperance committee without recommendation. All the members favor ward and township local option, but three of them did not want it extended to counties and cities. All but two members of the committee, however, will vote for the bill. It was made the special order for 10:15 today.

The bill increasing the Dow tax to $350 was favorably reported, but its advocates did not want it voted on until after the fate of the Harris bill has been decided upon.

The public works committee will today ask for power to investigate the Eggleston avenue affair.

The senate judiciary committee has favorably reported the bill raising the age of consent to 18 years.

In the House.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—Bills were introduced in the house as follows:

Mr. Howard, giving incorporated towns and cities power to own and control electric light plants.

Mr. Bloch, dividing the crime of robbery into four grades.

Mr. Scott, changing the law relating to joint county ditches so as to make the report of the commissioners final

Mr. Goodale, amending section 2746 so as to require the return of shares of stock to the assessor, no matter in what state company is incorporated

Mr. Goodale, providing for an excise tax on telegraph companies.

Mr. Goodale, providing for an excise tax on electric light, gas, natural and artificial, and pipe line companies.

Mr. Goodale, providing for an excise tax on street railway companies.

Mr. Means, requiring the mayor of a hamlet to give a $500 bond

Mr. Dutton, providing for the protection of wild songbirds.

Mr. Leland, providing for refunding $500,000 of the state debt due July 1, 1896.

Mr. Reed of Ottawa, amending section 4211 so as to provide for the removal of a partition fence when a roadway is substituted.

Mr. Lutz, providing that the state shall pay $300 for the rent of each Ohio National Guard armory.

Mr. Withelm, making it a misdemeanor to play any game on Memorial day within one mile of the speaker's stand while addresses are being made.

Mr. Tracy, to abolish days of grace and providing that paper falling due on Sunday or a holiday is not payable until the following day.

Mr. Tracy, amending section 4370 so as to provide for giving notice of a judicial law sale.

Mr. Norris (by request), requiring the commissioners to employ the surveyor for county work

Mr. Breck, placing street railway companies under the control of the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs.

Mr. Rochester, permitting saloons to remove all screens and blinds.

Mr. Walton, providing for the appointment of a commission of three persons to examine all county or municipal offices.

Mr. Spear's bill amending section 4822 so that all money paid out for the repair of township roads shall be on the order of the trustees was passed.

The following resolutions were disposed of.

Senate joint resolution by Mr. Shryock, asking congress to extend free delivery of mail to villages and rural districts before reducing postage. Indefinitely postponed.

Senate joint resolution by Mr. Howard, calling upon congress to remonstrate against Turkish outrages against American citizens in Armenia. Adopted.

Senate joint resolution by Mr. Sullivan, providing for the appointment of a commission to arrange for the celebration of the Ohio centenary in 1903. Not adopted.

House resolution by Mr. Southard, providing that the acting chaplain of the house shall receive $2 per day. Indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—Bills were passed in the senate as follows.

Senate bill by Mr. Clarke, requiring municipal corporations to give preference of employment to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Mr Brown, to make an appropriation to pay the principal and interest on the public debt and interest on the irreducible debt, and expense of the sinking fund commission.

Senator Garfield's corrupt practices act was discussed at length, consideration being postponed until next Tuesday.

Tupper Pulls Through.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The bye-election in Cape Breton county for the Canadian house of commons resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., by a majority of 674 over Hon. George H. Murray, Liberal. Remedial legislation in Manitoba and the religious question played an important part.

Dr. Chambers Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Chambers of this city is dead at the age of 77 years. He was president of the western division of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches. This division includes all of the churches of the organization in America. He was a trustee of Princeton and Rutgers colleges.

Historic Church Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5.—The Congregational church in Auburn, founded in 1776, was totally destroyed by fire. The town hall in the same building and the adjoining chapel were also burned. The loss is $12,000; partly insured.

Why Barnard Suicided.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The personal shortage of George Barnard, cashier of the Stanwix National bank, will reach about $100,000, and overdrafts will swell the deficit to $500,000, which explains why Barnard suicided.

Killed Them Both.

ALDRICH, Ala., Feb. 5.—Sam Boyd, a miner, caught his wife in a compromising position with one Taylor, also a miner, and opened fire on them, fatally wounding both. Taylor returned the fire, striking Boyd in the leg.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE SKIPPED OUT.

But When He Died He Left a Nice Little Fortune For His Family.

MILLERSBURG, O., Feb. 5.—Ten years ago John Troyer of near Berlin, this county, suddenly disappeared from his home, leaving a wife and six children. He was a cheesemaker by trade, and took with him some $6,000 in money. During all this time his whereabouts have been a mystery, until recently an attorney at Monroe, Mich., wrote some parties here for information about the widow, as Troyer had died, leaving a a nice fortune. All the parties are members of the Amish church.

Interstate Baseball League.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—An interstate six club baseball league was formed in this city, the following cities being represented: Youngstown and Toledo, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind., Newcastle and Washington, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va. C. B. Powers was elected president, secretary and treasurer.

Doctor's Fatal Mistake.

FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 5.—Dr. John C. Hale took aconite instead of paregoric and died an hour later. He was a graduate of Fostoria High school, and also from Columbia Law school, and afterward attended medical college at Cincinnati.

Given Their Liberty.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—Wilson Smith, Cuyahoga county, and George Dement, Belmont county, were released from the penitentiary on parole. Grant Walters, recently returned for alleged violation, was also released.

Passed Counterfeit Money.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 5.—Lest O'Day and Frank A. Moore were arrested for passing counterfeit money. They said they purchased it from James Sudeth at the rate of 60 cents for $20.

Aged Lady Burned to Death.

CHAUNCEY, O., Feb. 5.—An aged lady inmate of the county infirmary, who has a daughter living at Nelsonville, was burned to death by her clothing catching fire.

Charged With Taking Illegal Fees.

FREMONT, O., Feb. 5.—The committee appointed to investigate the county commissioners' report discovered about $2,500 illegal fees drawn.

Whole Family In Jail.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 5.—George Baumeter, his wife, three sons and daughter were brought to jail here for robbing freight cars.

Blew Open the Sa[illegible]

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—Th[illegible]e in the dry goods store of Vonan[illegible]oler & Marten's was blown open and $300 taken.

Whispered In Church.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 5.—Myrtle Crabtree, 14, was fined $16 and sent to jail in default for whispering in church.

Blew Out His Brains.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 5.—Frank Patrick became enthusiastic over spiritualism and blew out his brains with a shotgun.

What Became of It?

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—It is given out that the shortage of the Fifth Avenue Savings bank is about $70,000.

Struck by a Train.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 5.—James Hemmingway, coal miner, was struck by a train and killed.

Farmer Hangs Himself.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 5.—I. N. Tree, farmer, hanged himself in his barn. No cause is known.

Clothing Firm Fails.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 5.—Heiss & Gamble, clothiers, have assigned. Liabilities heavy.

Supreme Court Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The October term of the supreme court of the United States was concluded Tuesday and the court adjourned until March 2.

Turf Winners.

At New Orleans—Elsie Ferguson, Parmesan, Ecanezea, George W. Pevtaitu.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

Here You Have Them Ready For Immediate Consumption.

An earthquake shock was felt in Minnesota and Nebraska Tuesday

The steamer St. Paul, which was stuck in the sand, has been floated

The Farmers' alliance has concluded to join the Populists and free silverites

Fire caused a panic in the Gilsey House, in New York, but luckily no one was injured

It is believed Frances Schlatter, the healer has perished in the mountains near Santa Fe

The Republicans of the Kentucky house have decided to unseat Mr. Tompkins, a Democrat

A call has been issued for the national Prohibition convention to meet in Pittsburg May 27

Secretary Hahn of the Republican national committee says the withdrawal of Harrison insures the nomination and election of McKinley

At Fort Smith, Ark., robbers broke into Judge Lasley's house and killed him and his son. Mrs Lasley jumped from a window and escaped.

Mrs. Mary Holliday, daughter of the late Judge Taurman, and her husband, have been sued for $5,000 in San Francisco for false arrest and imprisonment by Mr. Holliday's sister in law

Pugilists Fought a Draw.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The 15-round boxing match between Leslie Pearce of Philadelphia and Stanton Abbott of England in Music hall, this city, was a draw.

Southern Grocer Assigns.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 5.—C. L. Tillman, wholesale grocer, made an assignment late yesterday afternoon. Liabilities, $31,500; assets not stated.

Another Annual Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson gave their annual dinner to the president and cabinet last night.

HIS IDEA OF A SHARK.

The Boy Had Read About the Fish and Jotted His Ideas Down.

An examiner of lads under 16 for the civil service commission gave for a question, "Describe the habits of fish." Here is a literal transcript of one out of a batch of some hundreds of answers:

"The shark is about 20 feet long and has five rows of teeth when the shark is going to catch its pray it turns on its side. The sharks are found in Indiad, where they are verry numerous in Africa, etc. The way they catch sharks is lowering a piece of meat on a sharp hook (and sailors will do it for amusement), and the shark is very hungry always, that he will grab at the meat and find himself caught.

"On of his foes are the sord fish it will go and run its sword through its stummick.

"When the shark has been floating about on the water for some time it gets a lot of small fish in its mouth and they will go and lay on the beach and let small birds come in their mouth and pick them off and will not heart them. The shark can live in water and on land. Going from England to Indiad, you will see sharks in the nile, they will follow ships for many miles on purpose to get some meat, and then perhaps not get any. They are different kinds of sharks, the Black shark, Etc.

"The shark is a very curious animal, it can lay its teeth down when not catching any food.

"Once upon a time there was a ship going to america, and on board some slaves the slaves were pack so close together that they could not live, and the captin of the ship yous't to let some come upon deck, and many of the slaves yous't to jump overboard, and be eat with sharks, so the captin determined to stop it if he could. So one day a black slave woman was just in the acted to jump overboard when the captin caught her, and had had as many slaves as he could get upon deck. And then he had a rope fastened around her wast, and lowered her overboard, wen a shark came and bitt a half off her off, and then the captin had the other half pulled up and sown to the slaves on deck, and then said to them that he would do any one of them the same way if the jumped overboard."—London Church Times.

Refused to Walk.

"Why did you refuse young Stingyman?"

"He asked me to walk through life with him."—Detroit Free Press.

The Case Is Altered.

"See the girl with the pug nose!"

"Hush! She is worth $15,000,000 in her own right."

"What a charming retroussé!"—Life.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Feb. 4.

New York.

Beef—Family, $11 00@12 00; extra mess, $8 00; packed, $9 00@9 50. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 5¼@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@5c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Lard—Western steam, $5 90. Pork—Old mess, $11 00@11 25; family, $11 00, short clear, $11 50@12 25

Butter—Western dairy, 12@15c; do creamery, 14@22c; do factory, 10@14c; Elgins, 20c; imitation creamery, 12@16c; state dairy, 18@21½c; creamery, 20@26c. Cheese—State large, 6@10½c; small, 6@10½c; part skims, 3@6c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 14c; western fresh, 11½@15c.

Wheat—80⅝c. Corn—35c. Rye—42@45c. Oats—25c.

Chicago.

Cattle — Fair to best beeves, $3 50@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 30; mixed cows and bulls, $1 50@3 80; Texans, $3 [illegible]@4 05; western, $2 15@3 70.

Hogs — Light, $4 00@4 30; rough packing and shipping, $3 90@4 00; mixed and butchers' $4 00@4 27½; heavy packing and shipping, $4 05@4 27½; pigs, $2 85@3 45.

Sheep—Natives, $3 50@4 00; western, $3 80@3 90; Texans, $1 60@2 70. Lambs—$4 00@4 65.

Wheat—60⅞c. Corn—[illegible]. Oats—15[illegible]. Rye—40c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 30@4 50; fair to good butchers, $3 50@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $1 50@3 25.

Hogs—Heavy, $4 30@4 35; medium, $4 20@4 [illegible].

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $3 40@3 50; common $1 00@2 15; choice lambs, $3 00@4 60; exports, $3 60@3 80.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady

Hogs—Yorkers, $4 25@4 [illegible]; roughs, common to good, $[illegible]; mediums and heavies, $4 [illegible]; pigs, $4 [illegible].

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 25@2 70; good prime, $2 45@3 10; common, $2 15@2 35; spring lambs, $4 90@5 00. Veal calves, $5 75@6 50.

Cincinnati.

Wheat — No. 2 red, 77c. Corn — No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21@22c. Rye—[illegible]

Lard—$5 50. Bulk meats—$5 37½. Bacon—$6 [illegible]

Hogs—$3 50@4 35. Cattle—$2 50@4 25. Sheep—$1 50@3 75. Lambs—$3 50@4 75.

Toledo.

Wheat—71c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28½c. Oats—[illegible] 2 white, 21½c. Rye—[illegible]. Cloverseed—[illegible]

ACCUSED OF MEDDLING

President and Cabinet Are Not Pleased.

CONGRESS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Do Its Resolutions Tend to Complicate Matters?—Pension Night In the House. A Laughable Incident—Mrs. McKee In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—[Special.]—It is not believed by members of the administration and of the diplomatic corps that the Cuban resolutions reported by the senate foreign relations committee will have any effect, even if adopted by both houses of congress. It is a somewhat extraordinary method of expressing sympathy—that of asking the mother government to recognize the belligerency of rebels against her authority. While it is true Spain could give this recognition without serious loss, and, in fact, the advantage theoretically might be on her side, no one believes the Madrid government will for a moment listen to the proposal. Their fear is the moral effect. President Cleveland and his cabinet, I have good reason for thinking, are not pleased with the apparent disposition of congress to interfere in such wholesale fashion in foreign affairs. They think management of the foreign affairs should be left to them, as was contemplated by the constitution. They argue that while congress may be entitled to its opinion its actions and expressions only tend to complicate our relations without accomplishing any real good.

Chance to Make an Epoch.

General Weyler, the new commander of Spain's forces in Cuba, who will soon be in the field, may be an epoch making general. He has a great opportunity to distinguish himself. If he proves to be a man of swift movement, great grasp of affairs and military capability, he may suppress the rebellion much quicker than any one has hitherto thought it possible. But, on the other hand, if he permits his soldiers to practice cruelty or unnecessary severity in dealing with prisoners or suspected rebels, he will soon have the United States down upon him. I know whereof I speak when I say that between the government of Spain and the government of the United States there is a tacit understanding that the rebellion must be crushed by the time the rainy season comes on again, which is in May or June, or the United States will interfere. It will interfere before then if unnecessary cruelty is practiced. If prisoners of war are shot down in cold blood, if noncombatants are punished as if they were criminals, as was the case in the former war, the administration at Washington will lift its hand and virtually, though at first diplomatically, say that these things must stop.

Spoke of a "Widow Woman."

Every Friday night the members of the house of representatives have a good time. That is pension night. Nothing but pension bills are in order, and though only a few members appear in their seats the debates are often of a most interesting character. Sometimes the speeches are eloquent, sometimes they are sad, as the sufferings and disappointments of victims of the war are depicted, and now and then they are quite funny. It always sounds odd when a member of congress, presumably an educated man, talks in public of a "widow woman." Many members make this mistake, though no one appears to notice it.

Frequently members of congress savagely criticise the conduct of the government pension inspectors sent out to investigate applications for pensions. Recently Mr McCall of Tennessee asked the house to listen to a story which he had to tell concerning one of these inspectors. "It out Herods Herod," said he. "It is the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders of Berryman, Mo., whose husband was shot through seven times during the war. He died, of course. His widow applied for a pension. These spies were sent out by the department. One of them went to this widow's home. He was there for dinner, and during the forenoon she slipped out to her neighbors and borrowed enough stuff to give the man a decent dinner, and she sat him down to a decent dinner obtained from her neighbors. That man reported the fact that that woman had sat him down to an excellent dinner as an evidence of her ability to gain a livelihood." This anecdote was greeted with laughter and applause.

For Companionship Only.

It is understood that President Cleveland will soon go away from the capital on another ducking trip. There has been a good deal of comment on the fact that the president is always accompanied on these journeys by his medical adviser, Dr O'Reilly. I am informed by a member of the cabinet that Dr O'Reilly goes along not because the president is likely to have need for his services, but because the jolly doctor is a favorite of Mr Cleveland's and is asked to go for the sake of companionship more than anything else. At the same time it is admitted Dr O'Reilly would be a handy man to have on the boat in case of accident or sudden illness.

Dr. O'Reilly is a surgeon in the army, with rank of major. He is assigned to duty in the department and is expected to attend army officers who have need for his services. But this is only nominal. As a matter of fact the doctor has little else to do but to look after his distinguished patient, the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and as General Admiral Cleveland is now in very good health Dr O'Reilly has what his fellow officers call "a soft snap."

Mrs. McKee of Indianapolis, daughter of ex President Harrison, is again in Washington and quite active in society. Mrs. McKee is very popular here, and the many friends she made while a member of the White House family are glad to welcome her back to the capital.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Useful Cement.

A cement for mending broken glass or china is made by dissolving half an ounce of gum arabic in a wineglassful of boiling water and adding enough plaster of paris to make a thick paste. Apply it with a brush to the edges of the broken parts. Hold the pieces carefully together until the cement has hardened sufficiently for them to adhere. If the article to be mended is broken in several pieces, do not attempt to cement a second piece before the first has thoroughly hardened.

The Worm Turns.

Fussy—Oh, if I could only have some [illegible] those my dear old mother used to cook!

Mrs. Fussy—Well, it's a great pity that your dear [illegible] to [illegible].—New York Tribune.

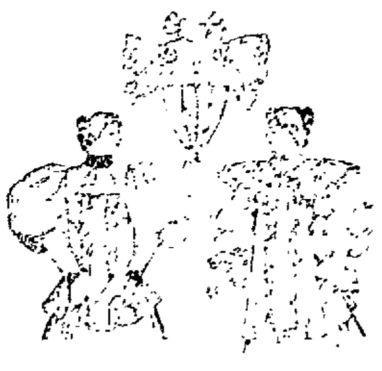
NEW SPRING GOWNS

They Are Marvels of Good Taste and Refined Style.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible] new spring gowns [illegible] taste and refined [illegible]. There [illegible] true, many "[illegible]" [illegible] hairy and [illegible] lar, but whenever [illegible] coat that is [illegible] received at once with a [illegible].

There are a good many pretty things in this way to be seen this week, and they are [illegible] will be [illegible] later. I was to day in a famous English house [illegible] gowns [illegible] gowns, as it claims to [illegible].



[illegible]

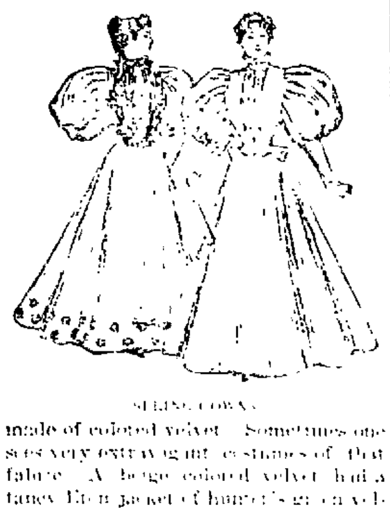
ceptible of finer and more perfect finish than any other material ever made, and I came away quite converted to the belief. I may change my mind next week, and hereby reserve the right to do so if I want to or find something prettier than these. Let me tell you about them.

There was a stone gray cloth of the new satin woven surface. This was made in so perfect a manner that one could scarcely see a seam. The skirt hung in loose, round folds, but fitted closely over the hips without a wrinkle. The waist was in the form of a short, cutaway basque, very flaring all around. The fronts were open all the way down four inches, allowing a full vest of maize brocade. The stock was of the same and had a full ruffle at the throat. The sleeves were gigots and quite moderate in size. No seam or wrinkle showed, and the edges were finished with as great care as that shown in men's finest wear. This gown had a short but very full military cape of the same cloth, interlined and faced with the brocade. The medici collar and upper cape were made of stone gray velvet, edged with a seaming of very narrow braided passementerie, without beads, in ivory white.

There was another gown, not quite as severe as the other, but even more pleasing. The material was cloth of a dull color, between slate and plum. The cut of the skirt was similar to that of the other. Around the bottom were two rows of disks cut out of garnet plush and sewed on like buttons. The waist was of garnet brocade, and it was made with a slight blouse effect, with a belt of the same and a gold buckle.

There was a rough cheviot in snuff brown, and the finish of it was remarkable. The rough pattern was in crossbars, forming plaids, and these were so evenly matched that it was a triumph of the dressmaker's art. In this case the bodice was tight fitting, made with a sharp point in front and fastening invisibly all the way. There was no trimming whatever on waist or sleeves. The back was in the form of a little postilion.

Velvet is seen on almost all of the spring costumes except the strictly tailor finished, and even in some of them there is a very little. Entire costumes are



SPRING GOWNS.

made of colored velvet. Sometimes one sees very extravagant costumes of that fabric. A beige colored velvet had a fancy Eton jacket of hunter's green velvet, and a tan colored one had a bolero of seal colored velvet, with gold braid sewed on it. These were for ceremonious visiting dresses.

The handsomest gown that I have seen recently was of rich black [illegible]. The skirt was cut in very many gores, and down each seam was a very narrow row of jet passementerie. This was sewed on so as to give a rather stiff raised appearance. There was a [illegible] basque jacket [illegible] white satin [illegible] having a white satin vest [illegible] jet [illegible] and [illegible]. The stock [illegible] lar was [illegible] in the same way and [illegible] down [illegible].

Large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pretty neg[illegible] three [illegible] like [illegible] [illegible]

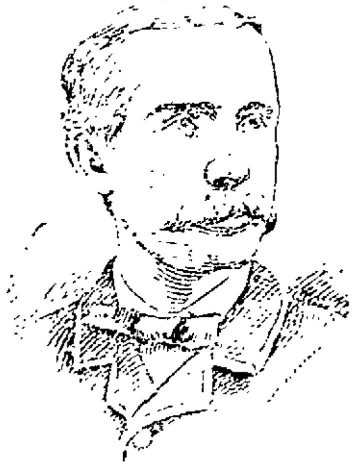
ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

[illegible] PEOPLE WANT [illegible] EXCITING.

This Is the [illegible] View of Senator John L. Wilson, Who Also Affirms That War With England Is Bound to Come Sooner or Later.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—[illegible] Mr. Cleveland's [illegible] appealed to the [illegible] [illegible] second [illegible] being a [illegible] people of



SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON.

extreme levity, the observer might well laugh at the changes of opinion here in the last month, both in and out of congress.

The fact that surprises me most is that in the lobbies and about town generally the change of opinion is even more radical than in congress. General Money of the house committee on foreign affairs, just before going home to fight for the Mississippi senatorship, hit a big nail on the head when he said: "Americans do not understand English opinion and think that Englishmen generally hate us very much, as the Irish in this country hate England, and the explanation of it is very simple. Our wars with Great Britain were born wars of independence, and therefore to us the most important of all wars in history, but to the English they were only 2 out of some 50 national wars. The second one is looked upon by Englishmen as a mere interlude in the great Napoleonic contest, and so an Englishman no more thinks of hating us than of hating the Danes or the Highland Scotch, with whom he fought so long ago. In fact, Englishmen of the literary and philosophical classes and traveled Englishmen generally look upon us as their countrymen almost as much as they do upon the Scotch." Dr. Andrew D. White of the Venezuela boundary commission goes even farther and presents some highly novel views of the relations of the two people, but reserves the right to express his views in his own time and way.

A Pessimistic View.

"Senator Wolcott spoke more persons' minds than he had any idea of," said one of the new western members whom I shall presently quote more at length, "and once more we see how one bold man seems to change public opinion only because he speaks out what so many are thinking. One of the first things I discovered in my political career was that there are always plenty of plain people in the country who are thinking as they ought to think, but do not know how to tell it, and the politician who expresses their opinions better than they could do it themselves gets their votes." Senator John L. Wilson takes an original and unique view of this, as he does of most questions, and while I had to smile at his vehemence and quaint phraseology the general effect of his views was depressing. We were talking of the Wolcott speech and the general conditions of business and the effect thereon of the Venezuela complication, when he suddenly broke out: "It's all claptrap, this exaggeration of the Monroe doctrine—in fact there is no such thing as the Monroe doctrine now. It's obsolete. But the war with England is bound to come. I am sorry to say it, but it is bound to come."

"What, without any cause on our part?"

"Oh, there are always plenty of causes for war, and I only hope that we can postpone it to a more convenient season. This country is skin full of fighting blood. We are young, ambitious and a new with strength. And then millions [illegible] something more exciting, and millions [illegible] think that a war would help their business. The farmers are getting awfully tired of these low [illegible] hope deferred [illegible] a great many people [illegible] think that a war with England [illegible] the same way, but [illegible] just the opposite [illegible] would [illegible] war. But there are other [illegible] we must fight."

[illegible]

Bristling With Belligerency.

[illegible] steadily and rapidly [illegible] the United States [illegible] and there [illegible]

[illegible] power could get at her from this side, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] That [illegible] feel what are [illegible] And we [illegible] over all over the world. By and by [illegible] British [illegible] British [illegible] captains are [illegible]—will run against one of our [illegible] up in the straits, and [illegible] will be exchanged, and there will be war. We have too many points of contact, and we are too much alike. No [illegible] will [illegible]. And as to [illegible] I look on that as the greatest danger, for when we [illegible] all the people [illegible] understand it. We read their books and papers and they read ours, and every little aggravation looks big from the other side. [illegible] they'll fight soon or late, and my present hope is that they will have their big fight in Europe first and leave us alone, for we have the stuff [illegible] and should get rich while they are fighting."

A More Hopeful View.

After this [illegible] of pessimism it was quite a pleasure to drop into the room of the house committee on foreign affairs and hear the scholarly view of Chairman R. R. Hitt, who grows more confident as the weeks go on that the nations have at last learned that they cannot afford to fight. He thinks that the deterrents to war have increased with such rapidity in the last 20 years that a long war would ruin the richest nation, and that no man, however scientific, can foresee the result of a contest between different navies as at present constituted. "One great fact is," said he, "that all the romance that comes of personal prowess is completely eliminated, while the danger is enormously increased. A man serving on one of these big warships is no more than a stoker. If the two vessels come to close quarters, it means speedy destruction to the weaker and almost sure death to every one on it. In the great naval battle at the Yalu, even at the distance of two miles, the Japanese wrought such havoc that the Chinese were paralyzed. They could not even keep their feet, and incidentally this has a very sobering effect on these naval gentlemen who look to a war to secure rapid promotion."

A Peaceful View.

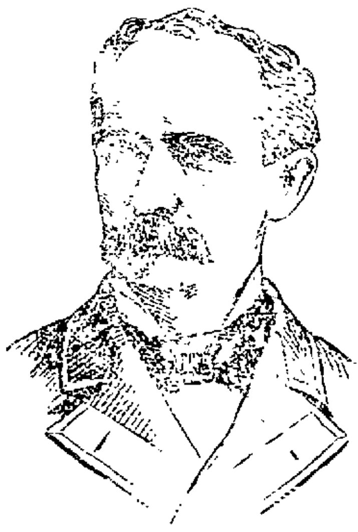
"You surely do not mean that we are entering on the promised period when there are to be no more wars?"

"Well, I don't know about that. It is by no means a foregone conclusion that war must continue. Other evils which philosophers thought inseparable from human nature have ceased very suddenly. Slavery has died out of the civilized world. Great plagues and famines no longer occur. You have mentioned the remarkable fact that when the Fifty-third congress met, the whole world was at peace for the first time since the advent of Christ. They might have been slaying each other by millions in China or India at that time for all the Roman historians knew, but we do know that in 1893 there was not a troop in hostile movement anywhere in the world. The temple of Janus was shut. Of course I will not prophesy, but I feel quite sure that there will be no fight over the issues now exciting us, and this committee does its work with a very easy feeling so far as that is concerned."

Canada's Strength.

The new western member above quoted, although a veteran of the late war, was so vehement against the next [illegible] that he declined to be quoted by name, and I have to expurgate his remarks very radically. To my first question he broke out: "Did you ever hear such infernal rot? The talk I have heard in this house and on the street has made me sick over the ignorance of my countrymen. Only yesterday the member who sits right there, and who I thought did know something, declared that in case of war we should overrun Canada at once and annex it, and he talked as if it would be a mere breakfast spell. And on the streets I hear this notion coupled with its twin brother in tomfool notions—that Ireland would at once rise in rebellion and help us. Now, look at the facts. Canada has today as many ablebodied men as the Southern Confederacy had in 1861, and almighty tough men, too, and don't you forget it. The population is smaller, but the percentage of adult males is very much larger. In an emergency Canada could, as the Southern Confederacy did, put 600,000 men in the field. Her topography is as defensible as that of the Confederacy was and her climate far more so. We couldn't blockade her as we did the south and so her men would be supplied with the very best arms and all improved munitions of war. Could we conquer her in half the time it took us to conquer the south? [illegible] ary that we couldn't do it in less than two years if England didn't send a man there."

J. H. BEADLE.



CONGRESSMAN HITT.

Cheering.

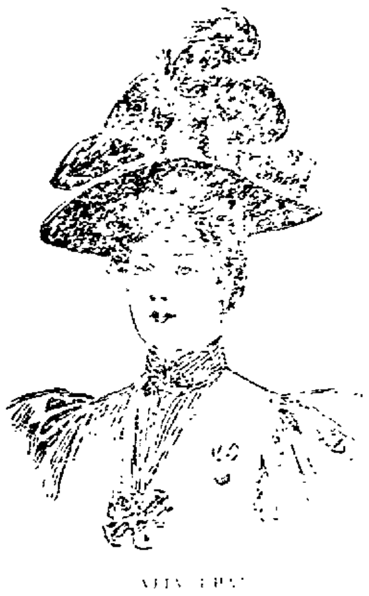
"Pr[illegible] don't you have the blues horribly [illegible]"

"No, it always [illegible] think how disc[illegible] feeling."—Chicago Record.

FASHIONS IN JEWELS.

Louis Quinze Bijouterie Holds Sway. Antique Brooches and Heraldic Designs.

[illegible]



[illegible]

which the markets are [illegible] Louis Quinze knots are innumerable and are set with diamonds, topazes, [illegible] sapphires and amethysts. [illegible] now deemed small by fashion [illegible] with jewels, enameled or [illegible] and is still pendant from a [illegible] ned to the [illegible].

Brooches are designed after antique patterns or are made in imitation of [illegible] insects and reptiles. [illegible] appeared and is [illegible] bracelet pin and buckle. Heraldic designs are also favorites and are exceedingly attractive.

All old jewelry that was considered may now be resurrected [illegible] used as part of the general's [illegible] decoration without being [illegible] the fancy now rages for [illegible] curios. Diamonds [illegible] old fashioned mountings, and turquoises which have turned green from age [illegible] now outrank the best specimens of modern jewelers' art. Even old [illegible] buttons and buckles are highly prized and with reason, since they are [illegible] less varied, than the composition jewels of this age.

Women who have small, detached bits of jewelry utilize them by tacking them to a wide piece of velvet, which serves as a high collar. The most important piece is placed in front, the others at the sides.

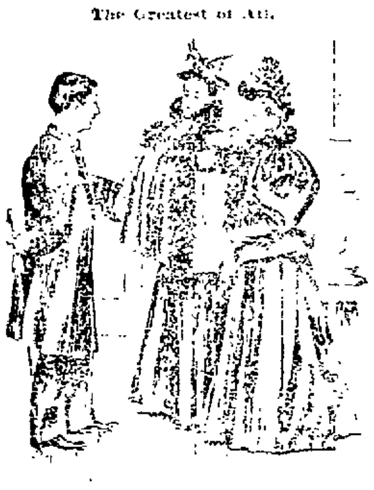
Close collars of many rows of pearls are held together by crossbars of plain gold or gold set with jewels.

The newest bracelet consists of a flexible band of gold fastened by a lizard, a snake or a coat of arms.

The illustration shows a large hat made of amethyst velvet. It has a boretta crown, on the left side of which is an immense bow of amethyst velvet, with an application of [illegible]. This bow is fastened by a large paste buckle. A tuft of black ostrich plumes is placed behind the bow.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

The Greatest of All.



She—What's young Jones going to live on now he's married?

He—Oh, faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity.—Brooklyn Life.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., [illegible]

My daughter [illegible] last spring with St. Vitus dance [illegible] vousness, her entire right side [illegible] and nearly paralyzed. We [illegible]

sician [illegible] the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning. 482

Millions NOW USE Pearline

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E KEPT HER SECRET

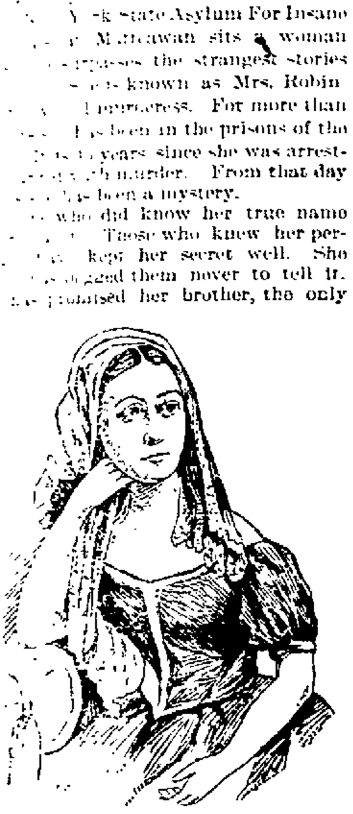
stery of the "Veiled Murderess" of Troy.

Y-THREE YEARS A PRISONER.

to Unveil In Court and Foiled All to Disclose Her Identity—Death Commuted Against Her Will. Clews to the Mystery.

corner of the woman's ward York State Asylum For Insane Matteawan sits a woman possesses the strangest stories is known as Mrs. Robin poisoneress. For more than has been in the prisons of the years since she was arrest murder. From that day has been a mystery.

who did know her true name Those who knew her per kept her secret well. She charged them never to tell it. promised her brother, the only



CHARLOTTE WOOD.

of her family who know her aw that she would die without re it. In 40 years that she has spent Sing Sing, Auburn and Matteawan but person, a woman, has visited her who her true name. Even she did not the name she bore after her mar This woman, on going to see the murderess, promised to tell the au of the asylum Mrs. Robinson's name.

moment Mrs. Robinson saw her in ward she placed her finger on her lip. the visitor went, after two hours, she

cannot tell you who she is. I have her that I will not."

was in 1853, in the spring, that a named Lanagan, living in Troy, and young woman visiting at his house to Lanagan's cottage two glasses of the invitation of a woman calling Mrs. Henrietta Robinson. Both inside of five hours, and Mrs. Robin was at once arrested, at the instigation Lanagan's wife, charged with adminis arsenic in the beer. Arsenic was under the carpet in the cottage of centric Mrs. Robinson, who had re threatened to kill somebody or

famous politician of Troy, known throughout the state of New York, who been living with Mrs. Robinson in cottage, had not been to see her for a time. She believed he had deserted She claimed him as her husband, the desertion apparently unseated her She was an extraordinarily beauti and proud woman, but when she the man neglected her she began unreasonably and frequent the cottage and store across from her She had left her husband in Eng returning to this side. Disowned family, she went to Troy, drawn memories of the young man she had before her marriage.

Robinson was promptly arrested Lanagan's murder. When the trial she appeared richly dressed, but The judge requested her to remove veil. She declined. Her counsel could persuade her to do so, they said. She that rather than have her face ex to recognition, she would run the of all the damage it might do her The courtroom was thronged with curious to see her face. Day after counsel and judge endeavored to get remove the dark blue veil that she twisted about her face and even the back of the head. The extraor spectacle was presented of a jury trying a prisoner whose face not seen. Once or twice the a determined order that she back the veil and the prisoner never so that a clear view of could be had by even the jury. veil was partly removed, she mantilla about her face, so of her features, and used to hide the rest. But on compelled the thick blu was disturbed.

as to the identity of the was intense. It was asserted that a Wood, daughter of a rich of Canada, who had been at Willard academy in Troy. The cards saying she was not but it didn't satisfy the newspapers, who vainly find out who she might be. Wood of Canada visited not see him in the pres they were alone two of the time Mr. Wood and his sister Emma, and to prove she did not belong

have one sister named marriage notice, to which once made reference as that Charlotte Wood was son of William Fran of Stobo Castle, Rox The bridegroom was Elliott and he was an third Highlanders. trying to prove of his sisters, that her name She has guarded her years and the family, never interfered Every indica that her maiden Wood.

insane [illegible] not ad Adjudged to avenge Lanagan's poisoning, and the jury found her guilty. A motion for a new trial was refused, and the sentence that Mrs. Robinson be hanged was sustained. On the night she heard of this she procured candles and illuminated her room in the jail. All night crowds stood outside watching her dancing about the room. Occasionally she appeared at the window, when the crowd cheered and shouted at her.

When sentenced, she denounced judge, court and jury and told the judge that his was the soul God should have mercy upon.

Then came a reaction in public opinion. People began to think she was insane. No one wanted a woman hanged. Even the judge who tried the case went to the governor to advise commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life. Singularly enough, Mrs. Robinson bitterly opposed the plan. She begged to be hanged. "I want to die. I am sick of this cold, wicked world, where I cannot trust anybody. I want to die now. I have promised my brother," she said, "to die without betraying anything, and when I am gone I shall cease to worry and distress them any longer. I might live 30 years in prison, and death seems better. No one will see my face. The sisters have promised to stay with me and to take me away and cover my face, that no one may see me. Tell the governor I beg him not to commute my sentence."

In spite of Mrs. Robinson's desires the governor did change the sentence to imprisonment for life.

When Mrs. Robinson learned this fact, she tried to burn the jail. She wore the blue veil about her head even in jail and drew it over her face whenever people tried to see her. She wore it even until the doors of the old Sing Sing prison for women had closed behind her.

Only a few days ago, when visited at Matteawan by a New York Journal reporter, Mrs. Robinson denounced the commutation of her sentence. "I still wish to God that my sentence never had been commuted," she said. "I wish that I had been hanged. I have been getting better, and now my memory is coming back to me, and the things I did when I was a little child in the nursery at home are all before me, as clear as if I did them yesterday. But of the murder I have no recollection. Now, when my memory brings remembrances of my childhood at home, and of my girlhood, and of the man I loved, I suffer. I did not want to live, and here it is over 40 years."

"What have you done all that time?"

"At first I used to read at Sing Sing. I spoiled my eyes reading in the dim light. I played the organ in chapel until my wrist was broken, and I used to train the girls who sang. It was a grief to me when I couldn't play any longer. Then I knit and embroider and sew. Yes; I must have sewed miles and knit pretty near a mile of edging. During the war I knit stockings for soldiers. Now I am getting old. I have forgotten my French and everything. I have done it purposely. I wanted to hide every trace of my former existence. I even use illiterate language. Don't you notice it? I used that so people would not know me and think I was educated. I would not have my family know of my whereabouts for anything. Why, I have a son in the English parliament. He was living and had succeeded to his titles the last I knew, and not for worlds would I let such disgrace come upon him.

"You know," and Mrs. Robinson's voice sank almost to a whisper, "he does not know I live. He believes his mother dead.

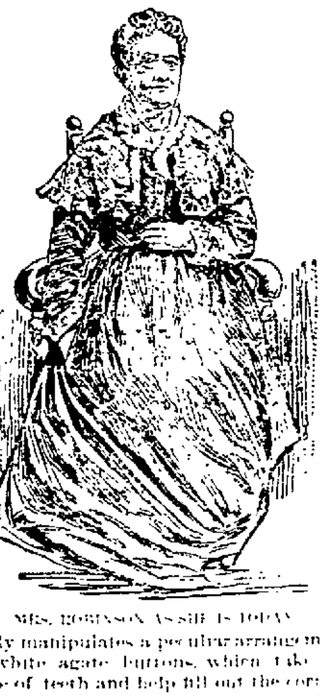
"My father was a gentleman. He was brave, and such a fine man. I was born in England. My father was the third son, and of course he had to go into the church or else serve his country. He became a middy in the navy.

"My husband was the son of a man of title—a younger son—but he succeeded in time to the title after I came back to this country. Our son now has the title and property. One of my sisters married the son of a peer and another married a peer.

"After a time," she went on, "my father succeeded to the family title, and returned to England to live. That was after they had turned me from the doors. Both my mother and father were dead when my trouble occurred in Troy. My mother had nine living children. I was the baby of the girls."

Like most insane people, Mrs. Robinson has long intervals of lucidity, and many of her statements have been verified. She is a fine looking woman, although nearer 80 than 70 years. She has served a longer time for murder than any other woman in the prisons of the state, and few if any men have served longer.

Her skin is fair and fresh. There are no wrinkles or crow's feet about the eyes. Her teeth have fallen out lately, and she deftly manipulates a peculiar arrangement of white agate buttons, which take the place of teeth and help fill out the corners of her mouth, which would sink in otherwise. Her hair is still plentiful and this woman, who was once so beautiful that she was famous, looks more like a woman of 55 than the age she has reached.



MRS. ROBINSON AS SHE IS TODAY.

She Did Not Reform Him.

A little more than a year ago a young woman in Frankfort, Ind., married a man of a loose character named Finery in the hope that she would reform him. Last week the [illegible] sanguine woman was [illegible] for a year after conviction in the courts for assisting her husband to steal poultry.

An English Swindle.

A new English swindle is to advertise for ladies to dress high priced dolls and then on the promise of good pay to secure a deposit as a guarantee that the high priced dolls will be returned. It has been worked through the mails with great success.

THE CITY MOONSHINER

Less Picturesque but More Successful Than the Mountaineer.

MANY ILLICIT STILLS IN BROOKLYN

Metropolitan Moonshiners Mostly Foreigners—Their Methods—Business Conducted on a Large Scale and Quite Profitable Said to Be Backed by Capitalists.

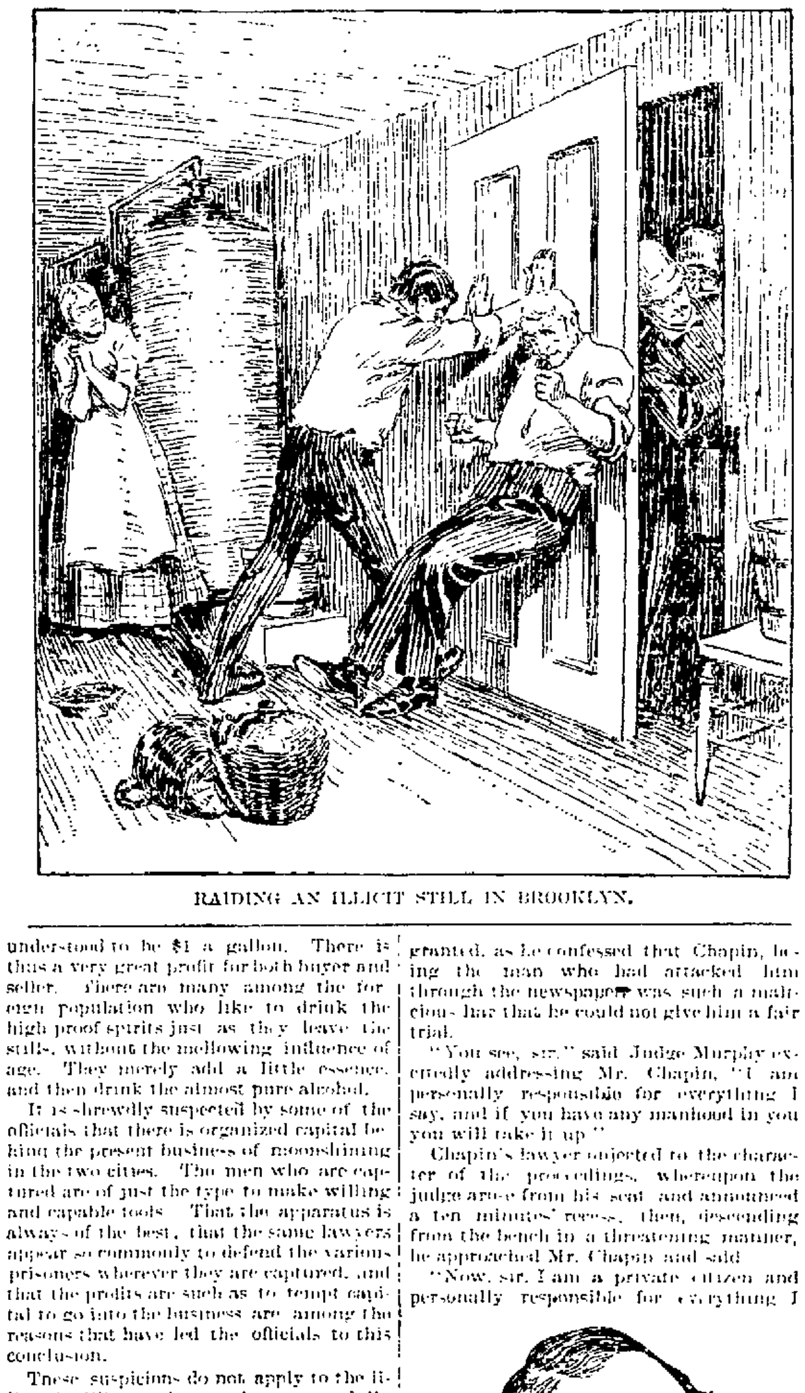
When one hears of moonshiners and of moonshine whisky, the words bring to mind lofty mountains and secluded valleys and lonely places where hidden distillers carry on their work. Yet the revenue officials say that the moonshining of the mountains is not so great as is that of the cities, and that in New York and Brooklyn more illicit distilling has been carried on than in any other parts of the United States.

A quarter of a century ago there was a great crusade against the distillers of Brooklyn, but since then there has been much difficulty in apprehending offenders. This has resulted, doubtless, from the fact that many men were frightened from the business and that those who remained in it were doubly careful. For some time past, however, there has been a vigorous campaign carried on against the distillers of both New York and Brooklyn, and numerous arrests have been made and numerous stills seized.

In the south moonshiners are a picturesque people, and their distilling is picturesque in its surroundings and operations. The moonshiners of New York and Brooklyn are decidedly the reverse, for they are mostly foreigners of the unattractive class. Many of them cannot even speak English, but they are cunning and watchful and are difficult to trap.

Instead of the old fashioned stills and worms used by earlier moonshiners and universally used in the mountains, these foreigners use improved apparatus that reduces the labor and waste to a minimum. For raw material they take molasses or sugar.

The cost of distilled spirit to the maker is about 15 cents a gallon. The government tax on spirit of this degree of proof is about $1.50 a gallon. The usual price at which the city moonshiners sell it is understood to be $1 a gallon. There is thus a very great profit for both buyer and seller. There are many among the foreign population who like to drink the high proof spirits just as they leave the stills, without the mellowing influence of age. They merely add a little essence, and then drink the almost pure alcohol.



RAIDING AN ILLICIT STILL IN BROOKLYN.

It is shrewdly suspected by some of the officials that there is organized capital behind the present business of moonshining in the two cities. The men who are captured are of just the type to make willing and capable tools. That the apparatus is always of the best, that the same lawyers appear so commonly to defend the various prisoners wherever they are captured, and that the profits are such as to tempt capital to go into the business are among the reasons that have led the officials to this conclusion.

These suspicions do not apply to the illicit distilling so long and so successfully carried on by the five Brady brothers, whose power has finally been broken and whose leader, the famous John Brady, was recently lodged in jail to await his trial for moonshining. The Bradys have been moonshining on their own account, and not as cat's paws for others.

The Brady still that was raided last March, on Boggs street in Brooklyn, was, so the officers say, the largest illicit still ever seized in the United States. It had a capacity of over four barrels of spirits a day, and there were two mash tubs, holding 1,500 gallons of mash each. It was estimated that the cost of constructing the outfit was not less than $1,500.

The capacity of an illicit still is very rarely greater than 60 gallons a day.

A moonshiner who was raided not long ago at Brighton Beach had a unique way of getting rid of a great deal of his product. He lived in a good looking, lace curtained house, and there was nothing to draw especial attention to either it or himself. Frequently he was seen leaving the house with a large satchel in his hand, but that of course caused no suspicion. When, however, his house was raided and found to contain an illicit still of [illegible] was an interesting [illegible] among the things [illegible] was found [illegible] satchel held eight gallons.

A [illegible] of Maspeth near Brooklyn, who had turned his attention to distilling as a means of making more money than he could with cows, was not satisfied with anything so small as an eight gallon satchel. Sometimes when he drove into Brooklyn or New York, his wagon was loaded with cans that held milk, while at other times the cans contained spirits. When the government seized his plant, he lost his cows and cans.

Forfeiture of all property used in connection with illicit distilling is one of the dreaded consequences of conviction.

A recent raid in Prince street, Brooklyn, was due to neither a spy nor a detective, but came about in a most peculiar manner. A young man, looking for a house to rent, was given the key to 149 Prince street. There is a double house there, 149 being one half and 147 the other. By mistake he tried the lock of 147, and as the key opened it he went in. There was no furniture in the building, but down in the rear room of the basement he saw something else. This was a very peculiar arrangement of fireplace, boiler, barrels and pans—an arrangement that made him think at once that he had found a still, although he had never before seen one.

He said nothing to the house renting agent, but instead reported to the authorities. Next morning a party of officers went there, expecting to find a deserted still and prepared to tear it out. Their astonishment can be imagined when they found that overnight four men and one woman had moved in, and that the still was in operation. A good fire was going. The mash was just beginning to get hot, and the men were terribly chagrined at being captured in the very outset of their work.

The most brilliant period of northern moonshining was over 20 years ago, when Brooklyn contained a large number of stills, which turned out an immense amount of spirits. But the moonshining was brilliantly checked. The location of a large number of stills was learned by means of a spy, and one morning before daybreak troops were landed from Governors Island and marched in detachments to the various points, and a general capture and seizure were the result.

A BELLIGERENT JUDGE.

He Gets Fighting Mad at the Trial of an Unfriendly Newspaper Man.

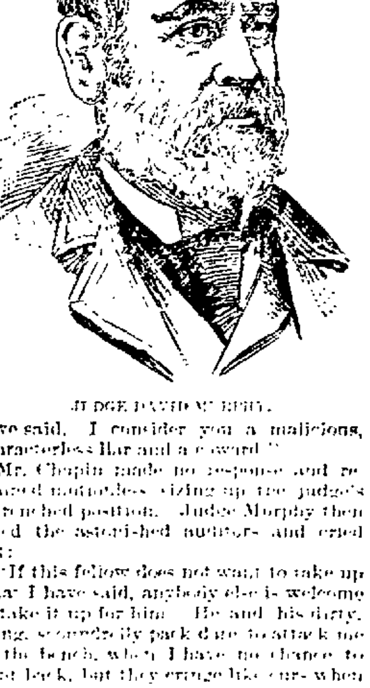
A scene was recently enacted in the court of criminal correction at St. Louis which was as unusual as it was sensational and is still discussed in excited tones in legal and newspaper circles. Charles E. Chapin, city editor of The Post Dispatch, was arraigned for criminal libel before Judge David Murphy. The defendant applied for a change of venue, alleging that Judge Murphy was prejudiced because of the attacks which had been made upon him by the paper.

Finally Judge Murphy lost his temper and announced vehemently that the petition for a change of venue would be granted, as he confessed that Chapin, being the man who had attacked him through the newspaper was such a malicious liar that he could not give him a fair trial.

"You see, sir," said Judge Murphy excitedly addressing Mr. Chapin, "I am personally responsible for everything I say, and if you have any manhood in you you will take it up."

Chapin's lawyer objected to the character of the proceedings, whereupon the judge arose from his seat and announced a ten minutes' recess, then, descending from the bench in a threatening manner, he approached Mr. Chapin and said:

"Now, sir, I am a private citizen and personally responsible for everything I have said. I consider you a malicious, characterless liar and a coward."



JUDGE DAVID MURPHY.

Mr. Chapin made no response and remained motionless, eyeing the judge's intrenched position. Judge Murphy then faced the astonished auditors and cried out:

"If this fellow does not want to take up what I have said, anybody else is welcome to take it up for him. He and his dirty, lying, scoundrelly pack dare to attack me on the bench, when I have no chance to fight back, but they cringe like curs when I meet them on an equal footing as a private citizen."

No one ventured to knock the chip from the judge's shoulder, and after a short recess the business of the court was resumed and went on as usual.

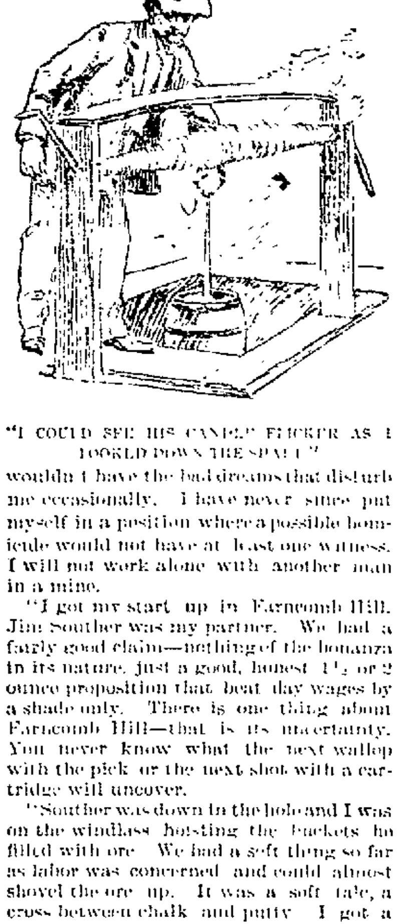
A CRIPPLE CREEK TALE

Tempted to Dissolve Partnership by Violence.

THE EFFECT OF A LUCKY STRIKE.

An Old Prospector Tells How a Sudden Impulse Almost Made a Murderer of Him—Saved by a Tender Recollection. "Every Man Has His Price."

"I never let fewer than three men work in one of my mines," said a prosperous mine owner of Cripple Creek to a Chicago Times-Herald correspondent. "It may be an idle notion, but I have been haunted by the idea that I came near committing murder of the most cold blooded character a few years ago. If there had been three of us, instead of two partners, the thought never would have come to me and I wouldn't have the bad dreams that disturb me occasionally. I have never since put myself in a position where a possible homicide would not have at least one witness. I will not work alone with another man in a mine.



"I COULD SEE HIS CANDLE FLICKER AS I LOOKED DOWN THE SHAFT."

"I got my start up in Farncomb Hill. Jim Souther was my partner. We had a fairly good claim—nothing of the bonanza in its nature, just a good, honest 1½ or 2 ounce proposition that beat day wages by a shade only. There is one thing about Farncomb Hill—that is its uncertainty. You never know what the next wallop with the pick or the next shot with a cartridge will uncover.

"Souther was down in the hole and I was on the windlass hoisting the buckets he filled with ore. We had a soft thing so far as labor was concerned and could almost shovel the ore up. It was a soft tale, a cross between chalk and putty. I got a bucket at last—along about 2 in the afternoon—that weighed like a ton. I could scarcely lift it. I dumped it and almost dropped dead. The ore was so rich in gold I could see it shine. I examined the bucket and found little strings of wire gold hanging to it. Jim had struck one of those celebrated Farncomb freaks, and it was so dark down there he hadn't noticed the alteration in the character of the stuff he was sending up.

"I called to Jim to stand from under, for I aimed to come down and see him awhile. I broke the news to him, and then we began to figure out how we stood. As early as we could decide we had a pocket or chamber of this stuff extending into the side of the shaft about eight feet. We could reach in and get out handfuls of fine spun gold that looked like it came from under a redheaded girl's hat. But we couldn't stand in the shaft and admire it all day. There was at least $15,000 worth of the stuff. The metal that was not free could easily enough be separated from the rest of the ore. It was inclosed in decomposed quartz and required nothing but rubbing between the fingers to get it. We decided to raise it all that night—that is unless it turned out a bigger find than we thought. We figured it best not to go about beating the drum to advertise our strike, but hoist the ore and do our talking later.

"Jim staid in the mine and I went back on the winch. Then my temptation came to me. There was a good big piece of money there for one man, and just half as much each for two. I have read somewhere that every man has his price. If you keep on bidding you can reach him sure at some spot. Since that day I have shuddered to think how cheap I am. A measly $15,000 in ore came near getting me. It all came to me as if it were printed in big letters and held before my face. I could call to Jim and get him out of the dirt into the bottom of the shaft and let go the windlass. There wouldn't be a kick left in a man who had been smashed on the head with a 75 pound bucket, with 200 pounds of ore in it after a 50 foot fall.

"The first time I called I couldn't raise my voice over a whisper. It reminded me of the time I had the pneumonia my first year in the mountains and Jim nursed me out of it. He walked 20 miles over the hills in a snowstorm to get medicine for me, and it's the surest thing in the world I wouldn't have been hoisting pure gold out of a Farncomb Hill shaft if Jim Souther hadn't sat up with me day and night for a week four years before. I thought of all this while I was limbering up my voice for the second try at calling him. That time I did it.

"'What is it, Bill?' he hollers back. I could see his candle flicker as I looked down the shaft ready to let go the winch, when I had him placed right. 'What's eating of you now?' he keeps on. 'We ain't got any time for merrymaking or visiting if we get this spending money out today,' he says. 'Make your talk quick, Bill.'

"I had to try three times again before I could make a noise.

"'I want you to come up and work the winch!' I yells. 'I don't like to be so far away from the stuff.'

"'All right!' he hollers up. 'If you prefer it. But you know you can't stand it down here as well as I can and I'm some afraid you'll get the worst of it.'

"So Jim came up and I took his place. When I was going down the shaft, he says:

"'You look like you had seen a dead friend, Bill. I think another strike like this would give you heart failure.'

"What did the find do. We took out $12,000 from that pocket and sold the claim for $[illegible]. Yes, Souther is still in the mining business with me. I told him about my plan to dissolve partnership when he was in the shaft. He said: 'Do you know, Bill, I had a strong notion to [illegible] the next [illegible] when you came down, [illegible] what kind of a pile of putty I had dug into?'

OUT OF SEASON SEA SERPENT.

Said to Have Been Found Frozen on North Carolina's Coast.

A sea serpent that shows up in midwinter is sure to come to some bad end, and the fate of a monster ophidian that recently invaded the waters of the North Carolina coast off Currituck should serve as a warning to unseasonable sea serpents of the future. It was found frozen stiff on the beach by two Norfolk business men out duck hunting.

The carcass was incrusted with ice, and from the tip of nose to tip of tail was no less than 36 feet long. To make sure of the snake's length they paced it off several times. The monster was about as thick around as a beer keg except the neck part, which was no larger than an ordinary man's leg though at least a yard long. The head was frightfully hideous. The wide open jaws revealed two long rows of teeth of razor-like sharpness. The huge tongue was swollen and coated with ice. The eyes were shut and had fallen into the head, leaving holes large enough to put in each socket a good sized apple.

The most hideous thing about the head, which was 2 feet long, was the beard, or rather what looked like a beard. The beard was in reality nothing but a lot of feelers and suckers. They were about 2 feet long and stuck out in all directions like the quills of a porcupine.

Whether the death of the marine monster was caused by a passing ship, the extreme coldness of the water or some of the "bait" thrown overboard by the Cleveland party when on their recent shooting expedition must remain forever an impenetrable mystery.

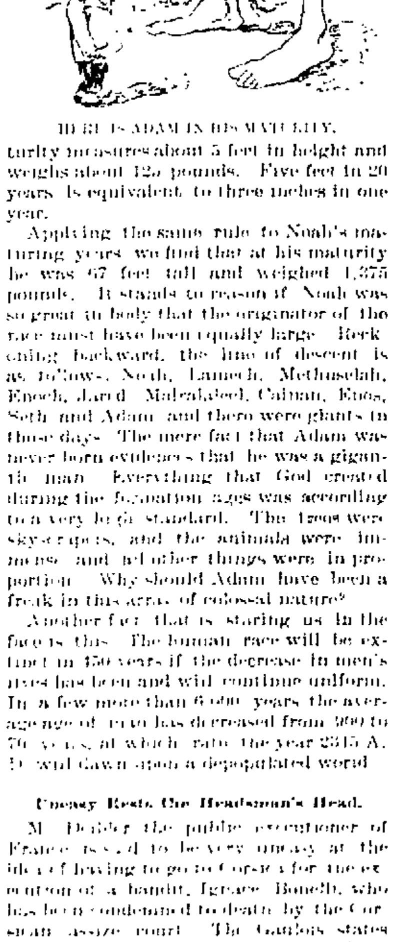
When the discoverers of the serpent got back to Norfolk, they told their amazing story to their friends, who, knowing them to be men of business standing and unimpeachable character, could not doubt their word. Of course not.

ADAM WAS A BIG MAN.

He May Have Been Sixty-five Feet Tall at the Age of Two Hundred and Seventy.

At various times within the last few years assertions have been made by many thinkers that Adam and the antediluvian people were of extraordinary height, but many other thinkers (who never thought much about the matter) have laughed at the assertions and cried, "Bosh!" I, too, am of the opinion that there was something more about Adam that was extraordinary besides the number of his years, writes John T. Mason in the Chicago Times-Herald. To prove the same by a course of mathematical reasoning we will take Noah, whose life was 20 years longer than Adam's, and who is quite as well known for his generosity to the human and animal races.

According to Genesis, Noah lived 950 years and then died. The average life of man today is 70 years. It is a well defined rule in nature that animals, bipeds and quadrupeds live about 3½ times the number of years required for their individual maturity. Thus man in this century matures in 20 and dies at the age of 70 years. Dividing the age of Noah by 3½, we find that he reached his maturity in about 270 years. The average man of today at maturity measures about 5 feet in height and weighs about 125 pounds. Five feet in 20 years is equivalent to three inches in one year.



HERE IS ADAM IN HIS MATURITY.

Applying the same rule to Noah's maturing years we find that at his maturity he was 67 feet tall and weighed 1,375 pounds. It stands to reason if Noah was so great in body that the originator of the race must have been equally large. Reckoning backward, the line of descent is as follows: Noah, Lamech, Methuselah, Enoch, Jared, Mahalaleel, Cainan, Enos, Seth and Adam, and there were giants in those days. The mere fact that Adam was never born evidences that he was a gigantic man. Everything that God created during the formation ages was according to a very high standard. The trees were skyscrapers, and the animals were immense, and all other things were in proportion. Why should Adam have been a freak in this array of colossal nature?

Another fact that is staring us in the face is this: The human race will be extinct in 450 years if the decrease in men's lives has been and will continue uniform. In a few more than 6,000 years the average age of man has decreased from 900 to 70 years, at which rate the year 2315 A. D. will dawn upon a depopulated world.

Uneasy Rests the Headsman's Head.

M. Deibler, the public executioner of France, is said to be very uneasy at the idea of having to go to Corsica for the execution of a bandit, Ignace Bonelli, who has been condemned to death by the Corsican assize court. The Gaulois states that the reason for this uneasiness dates back from the time of a former visit to the island. On this occasion the famous Bochani was to be guillotined. After a troublesome voyage M. Deibler arrived at his destination. But in addition to his reception being particularly cold, he was in danger of being shot. Many precautions had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the accomplices of the condemned man from shooting M. Deibler from the windows of houses in the way to the place where the guillotine was erected.

Drunkest Family on Record.

John Ogden of Chester, England has been arrested 140 times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, his father shown [illegible] times, a sister 67 times and a second sister [illegible] times. The total [illegible] family [illegible] than $10,000 so far.

When love knocks at a woman's heart he usually comes in disguise. Doesn't want it known what he's up to. If she knew all about the little rascal, would she let him in? That's a question.

Women are apt to look upon love and marriage as purely a matter of sentiment and affection. That is pretty nearly right; yet there is a practical side to it too, and the best way to preserve the ideal aspect of marriage and maternity is not to forget the practical part of it. A woman cannot be a thoroughly happy wife and mother unless the distinctive physical organism of her sex is in a healthy and vigorous condition. The best friend that woman ever had is the "Favorite Prescription," of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Prescription," is a perfect and infallible remedy for every form of "female weakness." It cures by restoring health and strength to the internal organism, which cannot be reached by "local applications;" thus the cure is radical, complete and constitutional.

Dr. Pierce's eminent reputation as a physician of wide learning, and his special knowledge of the delicate and intricate organism of women, accounts for the unparalleled confidence, which women place in his "Favorite Prescription," over every other remedy. Its use obviates the necessity of dreaded "examinations" and the stereotyped "local treatments."

Dr R V Pierce, *Dear Sir*:—I suffered fourteen years with female weakness, nervousness, and general debility, trying everything I could find to help me—all to no avail. I then heard of Dr Pierce's medicines and although I was thoroughly discouraged, I thought I would try once more to find relief. I took your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and too great praise cannot be given for the rapid relief they give me. I am now free from the former troubles. Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mary J. Stewart.

Box 46, Saratoga,
Santa Clara Co., Cal

HEALTH IS AMONG THE VIRTUES.

It Is Now Admitted That It Is a Moral Obligation to Keep Well.

In a recent paper on "The Right Education of Girls" Miss May Hoggenbotham, the head of the domestic science department of the Drexel institute, pertinently says that "among the convictions that the earnest spirit of the nineteenth century is plowing deep into the minds of men are the dignity and preciousness of human life and the moral obligation that rests upon each and all to preserve that life in health and vigor for as long a period as may be possible."

After emphasizing the fact "that the time is coming when pestilence and disease shall no longer be looked upon as visitations of Providence," and showing, too, how "physicians, boards of health and legislatures labor in vain to establish healthy conditions while the great mass of housekeepers are ignorant of sanitary principles," the paper continues:

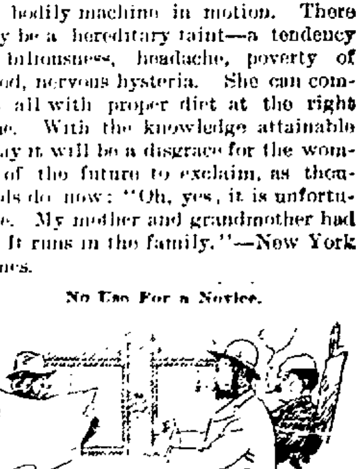
"Every woman should understand the details as well as the theory of sanitation. She should understand what is meant by good air and good water, under what conditions they become contaminated and what means of prevention are in the power of the housekeeper. The serious and imminent dangers to life and health that may arise from defects in the water supply and drainage of the house can often be averted by intelligent oversight and a knowledge of what defects to look for.

When women know what is meant by good plumbing, good woodwork, good sanitary conditions generally, builders will not dare to rely, as many do now, upon frescoed walls, tawdry mantel cabinets, showy stationary wardrobes and beveled glass doors to sell or rent houses that have thin walls, wretched floors, mean woodwork, meaner plumbing and unsanitary conditions generally.

Upon proper diet more than upon any other thing depends the health and condition of every human being. Life itself is a matter of nutrition, and man's earthly destiny turns on the consideration of his diet. It involves his strength, both of body and of mind, and it largely determines his disposition. We all recall the case of Carlyle, who made things hard for himself and those around him because he was the "miserable owner of a diabolical arrangement called stomach." If Carlyle had possessed the knowledge of foods that is possible to the school girl or boy of today, he would have been a better man and his wife and mother happier women.

No argument is strong enough to convey the full significance of the mother's responsibility to her household in the matter of foods. In those periods of infancy and early childhood which are beyond the control of the individual it rests with the mother to supply the food that will best build up the tissues of the body, keep the blood pure and supply the heat and vital energy to keep the bodily machine in motion. There may be a hereditary taint—a tendency to biliousness, headache, poverty of blood, nervous hysteria. She can combat all with proper diet at the right time. With the knowledge attainable today it will be a disgrace for the woman of the future to exclaim, as thousands do now: "Oh, yes, it is unfortunate. My mother and grandmother had it. It runs in the family."—New York Times.

No Use For a Novice.



First Traveler—Will you join us in a game of cards?

Second Ditto—I never play games of chance.

"You are excused. We would not want a player who would eliminate that element."—Jury.

THE DAILY STAR.

By W. G. HARDING.

Founded in 1877. Reestablished 1884.

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EIGHT PAGES

WEDNESDAY - - FEBRUARY 5

Senator Matthew Quay is gradually drawing nearer to the McKinley band wagon.

It is said that the Coit trial will cost Fayette county $25,000. Violation of the law is expensive.

The St. Paul is out of the sand and into deep water again. Meanwhile the Joe Blackburn senatorial boom is unable to move.

There is every reason to believe that President Cleveland likes the White House as a residence much better than General Harrison did.

Heirs to alleged big estates, Anneke Jans' descendants and others, should not give up good paying jobs in the hope of becoming suddenly rich.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature to increase the price of marriage licenses to $2. Is this an effort to head off the leap year girl?

There will be a live scramble for the Harrison political estate in Indiana, but there is every reason to believe that McKinley will establish the claim of being the rightful heir.

The fellow who prophesied a severe winter and the one who predicted that Joey Smith would resign as state librarian seem destined to remain without honor in their own country.

Louisiana delegations have been on the losing side in republican conventions in recent years. Both the friends of McKinley and Reed are claiming the recently elected delegation notwithstanding.

March 10 is suggested as the proper date for Ohio Republicans to meet and select the big four of the Ohio delegation to the St. Louis convention. March will be a good, breezy month in which to fly the McKinley kite.

The ex-senators who have been indicted by the Franklin county grand jury all proclaim their innocence. This is not strange. It is the court's duty to find them guilty, but the fact that some newspapers evidently regard these denials as matters of news is the unaccountable feature of the whole thing.

The STAR's news columns today note the fact that something is brewing in regard to Erie railway matters affecting Marion. There is an apparent inclination among railroad men to make the worst of the situation, but there is a brighter side. The STAR is not ready to believe that the Erie company is preparing to remove its yards, etc., to Galion. The developments of the present do not strongly show such determination, at least they do not indicate that such a conclusion on the part of the company has as yet been reached. It is quite as easy to believe that Marion will be the beneficiary if any changes are to be made as a result of the conference of the officials at Cleveland.

McMichael Denies the Story.

I wish to say to the public that the article that appeared in Tuesday evening's issue of the Daily Mirror concerning me is not true. The rumor that was started originated three years since. The facts are that I am still a member of the A. M. E. church and will be examined at the district conference for admission to the annual conference for itinerant work.

The person who is responsible for the circulation of the rumor has been a very bitter enemy of mine since I have been janitor of the M. E. church, but I thank God I stand unshaken. I expect to reap my reward bye and bye.

A. J. McMICHAEL.

Excursion Rates South.

One way excursion tickets at very low rates, on first Tuesday in each month, to Florida and other points south, on sale via Big Four route.

February 13 to 18 inclusive round trip tickets to New Orleans and Mobile on account of Mardi Gras festivities. Get full particulars of A. C. Bowen, agent. 61-e-12

EUGENE V. DEBS HERE

THE NOTED LABOR ORGANIZER VISITS MARION

He Delivers a Brief but Pointed Address at A. R. U. Hall This Morning—He Enthuses His Hearers by His Speech in This City.

The announcement that Eugene V. Debs was in the city this morning, naturally created not a little curiosity to see him, who is known as a noted leader in matters pertaining to labor. Ordinarily he would be called a labor leader, but to that he is opposed. "For where," he says, "there is a leader there must be a follower." It is too much like master and slave.

Mr. Debs spoke at the A. R. U. hall in the Fribley block shortly after his arrival this morning, and it was the pleasure of a STAR man not only to hear Mr. Debs' admirable talk, but also to meet the speaker, who is one of the most pleasant and affable gentlemen imaginable.

Mr. Debs, in his remarks to the railroad men and others present this morning, uttered some holy truths which were the more forceful from the eloquent, straightforwardness with which they were delivered.

He said "that the laboring man must read, must study, must think, must know, that he must think for himself, that labor had followed blindly too long, that the time had come when labor should stop blindly following demagogues, stop blindly following the band wagon in political campaigns and march as a firm body, in which all were leaders, for itself.

"Spare time," he said, "could be better employed in reading than in banging around roundhouses or saloons; that it was much better for labor to spend its money for books than beer.

"That it was the duty of the laboring man to educate himself, even if he had to commence with the primer. The very best, most valuable education is that of the man who is self taught. Therefore it is the duty of a laborer to be studious, to be careful of his leisure hours, to make good use of them. Why," said Mr. Debs, "in this age of cheap literature it is criminal to be ignorant, to know nothing of these great questions of mighty interest to mankind.

"Another thing which the laboring man should do is to save. That is impossible with some, their wages are too low, but when possible all should save their money.

"All should save, should lay away for a rainy day, in order always to be able to look after self. The world has no use for a powerless man.

"A powerless man is worthless in the eyes of the world and you will find that the best way to get friends is to be in such a position that you don't need any.

"Be self-reliant. When you see a poor, yellow, fleabitten cur on the street you are willing to give him a kick, but when a finely made bull dog comes along you give him room. The bull dog has some self respect and enforces respect from others. And so in human affairs. The man that is self reliant and able to protect himself, has the respect of the world.

"The opportunity to educate, to elevate himself, should be improved by the laboring man. The great trouble is that men will sit in roundhouses, in their greasy overalls and tell about runs which never were, nor never will be made.

"Labor means more than the gathering of a handful of men in a second or third story room to quarrel over this form or that, it means humanity.

"The labor question not only comes up before the merchant and the manufacturer, but it confronts the legislator in the halls of congress.

"Chauncey Depew says that he can gather together forty men and stop the wheels of legislation, and I don't doubt him.

"Enough laws have been enacted to restrain capital, but they have never been enforced. When a private citizen and a corporation come together in the arena the citizen gets the worst of it.

"Corporations dictate the appointment of the judges of the country's highest judicial tribunal and these judges become the tools of the corporations.

"I am not an anarchist. I simply state the facts and I am borne out in my statement by that of Judge Trumbull, reaffirmed by Senator Vest, when he said, 'We bow down too much to the money power.'

"The supreme court has usurped the functions of congress and when a law is enacted for the poor against the rich, the supreme court declares it unconstitutional.

"These corporations act together, united for self preservation. They don't quarrel about religion, or anything else and labor should do the same. It don't, however. It always jangles and fights and quarrels, and so long as this continues labor and slavery will be one and the same.

"Don't follow anybody—it's disgraceful. I don't like the term leader, either. I'd rather follow my own judgment and go wrong than follow another's and go right. Give up the tinsel and show of the band wagon and think for yourself or you will soon be like the man sleeping alone in a room, who, waking up in the night, looked around and said: 'My God, there's no one in this room.' I thank you one and all for your very kind attention."

Mr. Debs then asked all members of the A. R. U. or any contemplating joining to remain in the hall.

Mr. Debs left this afternoon for Bucyrus to address a meeting of A. R. U. men this evening.

Perfect Digestion

Is secured by taking Hood's Pills after dinner, or if digestion is impeded by change of diet, overeating or chills and congestion in changeable weather. They break up a cold, prevent a fever, and restore health by action of the liver and bowels. At home or abroad Hood's Pills are a safe and [illegible] friend.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure Indigestion

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LEIGHTON'S FAIR MODEL.

Dorothy Dene, Who Posed For Many of His Best Pictures.

A tall woman, beautifully formed, with a skin firm and smooth and of that golden tinted white that Henner delights in, a head Grecian enough to have furnished inspiration for one of Praxiteles' Aphrodites, with golden hair, vivid eyes—such a woman is Dorothy Dene, whom the late Frederick Leighton made famous in many of his best known paintings.

She was his favorite model. With all her charms of person, Dorothy Dene is as simple as a child, modest and retiring. Her naturalness, as much as anything, endeared her to the great artist, who was devoted to her for many years.

Rumor has woven a romance in his life, in which his model figures.

It says he loved her, but that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from marrying her.

She is one of five sisters. They all live in London, where they have a cozy little apartment in South Kensington, the art center of the British capital. It is one of the most artistic flats in London, and one in which more beaux esprits, painters, musicians and litterateurs gather, when she is at home, two Sundays in each month, than in any other in the big city.

Miss Dene visited this country in the winter of 1894 and was seen on the stage here. Her theatrical venture was not a brilliant success, but her beauty caused quite a sensation.

She spoke of Sir Frederick Leighton—he had not then been made a peer—with great tenderness. In an interview with her at that time, published in The Journal, she said, "Although Sir Frederick is over 60 years old, he is the youngest man I know, and I might add, the kindest, most generous."

She told of where the great artist painted his wonderful Grecian pictures. He is here I was beautiful, lived in the beautiful, and many of his best canvases adorned the walls of the room in which they were brought into existence. No "artistic dust" was visible there; everything was neat, she said, showing an even mind given to beautiful thoughts and the portraying of them.

He was the soul of good nature and occupied in English society a position somewhat like Chauncey M. Depew does here as regards his after dinner speaking. Whenever there was a big banquet, Frederick Leighton was always there, and when he spoke he always had something to say and something to which everybody listened.—New York Journal.

Few people know that all plants contain digestive principles. They cannot absorb their food until it is digested any more than animals can. The Mount Lebanon Shakers have learned the art of extracting and utilizing these digestive principles and it is for this reason that their Shaker Digestive Cordial is meeting with such phenomenal success in the treatment of dyspepsia. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains food already digested, but it also contains the digestive principles which aid the digestion of other foods that may be eaten with it. A single 10 cent sample bottle will be sufficient to demonstrate its value, and we suggest that every suffering dyspeptic make a trial of it. Any druggist can supply it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of cod liver oil.

Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets via the Buckeye Route

Will be sold to certain points in Alabama, Arizona, Okalahoma, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia at extremely low rates of fare, on January 27 and 28, and February 10 and 11 and March 9 and 10. For full particulars as to rates, time of trains and information in general write to agents C. H. V. and T. Ry. or W. H. Fisher, G. P. and T. A., Columbus, O. 55-15S

[illegible] Holds the Gavel.

P[illegible] M[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] are all [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] Inter Ocean.

In the midst of social festivities don't forget that the place to buy your wines and [illegible] is at [illegible]. 1

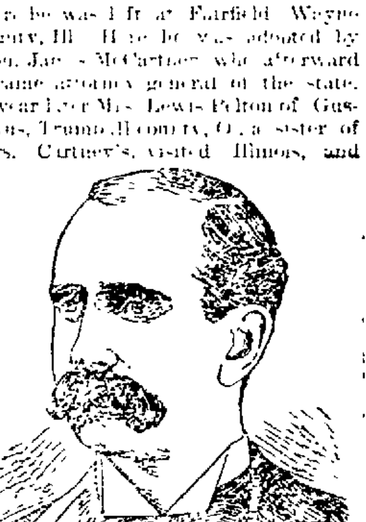
A STRONG LEADER.

Senator Sullivan of Trumbull Steps to the Front.

HE IS AN ELOQUENT TALKER.

His Speech Nominating Foraker—To Help Life Insurance Companies. The Eighty Per Cent Co-insurance Clause—Notes on Doings of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—There is something of a romance in the life of Hon. John J. Sullivan, the young and brilliant leader who represents the Twenty-third district in the present [illegible] of the state. Mr. Sullivan was born in New York City in 1860. His parents dying when a child, he was sent with four other boys to the west by the Children's Aid society of that place. Galveston was the objective point, but learning that yellow fever was extant there he was left at Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill. Here he was adopted by Hon. James McCartney, who afterward became attorney general of the state. A year later Mrs. Lewis Felton of Gustavus, Trumbull county, O., a sister of Mrs. Cartney's, visited Illinois, and



HON. JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

pleased with young Sullivan's appearance took him to her Ohio home. Here he remained, going to school at the Gustavus academy, then famous, until [illegible] when he went to Warren to study law in the office of ex-Senator John M. Stull, at the same time doing reportorial work on the staff of the Warren Daily Chronicle, whose veteran editor, Hon. William Ritezel, took great interest in him.

In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and, backed by merit, immediately stepped to the front among Western Reserve attorneys. In 1890 and 1893 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county, resigning in 1895 to accept the nomination for state senator in his district, which, with his election, was secured without opposition. In the senate his work has been brilliant and varied. A clear and logical mind, strengthened by an eloquent tongue, has made him a leader. His speech nominating Hon. J. B. Foraker for United States senator, made at Mr. Foraker's request, was a masterful effort, and has been declared to stamp Mr. Sullivan as the orator of the senate. It brought him complimentary notice from the new senator and ex-Governor McKinley.

In a political way the history of Mr. Sullivan is paved with success. He represented the old Garfield district in the first national convention of Republican clubs held in New York and has held the office of vice president of the Republican league. At present he is the chairman of the Republican executive committee of Trumbull county and his name is prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress in the old Nineteenth (Garfield) district. In 1860 the district now represented by Mr. Sullivan was honored by sending ex-Governor J. Dolson Cox to the state senate. The same year President James A. Garfield made famous the district now represented by his son, Hon. James R. Garfield. Mr. Cox and the ex-president were warm friends and roommates. Mr. Sullivan and young Mr. Garfield are now equally warm in their regard and occupy the same room. Mr. Sullivan is prominent in lodge circles and a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

* * *

The boards of underwriters throughout the state have a deep interest in the action which the legislature will take regarding the 80 per cent co-insurance clause which by long use has become to them a part of the business. Mr. Shryock's bill introduced in the senate is to wipe this away and exclude it entirely from insurance policies. This was a great step, but when the bill came up before the insurance committee they went a little farther and decided to give the insurance commissioner the power to force any company out of the business in the state which refuses to abide by the provisions of the bill. When the measure comes up on final passage there is liable to be the most lively opposition, for the boards of underwriters can not afford to sit quietly by and see a law go into effect so wide sweeping in its effects and calculated to entirely change their plan of doing business in the state.

* * *

In this connection may be mentioned the bill introduced by Senator Hysell of Franklin, who has the warmest regard for life insurance companies organized in the state and wants to give them every opportunity to grow and prosper. He has presented a measure making it necessary for an Ohio joint stock company to have a capital stock of only $25,000 instead of $100,000 required by the present statute. Instead of requiring a collateral of $100,000 to be deposited with the insurance commissioners the new law reduces this to an amount equal to the reserve on all outstanding policies until this reaches $100,000, when no further collateral shall be required. It further provides that the mortality tables of these companies shall be figured upon the actuaries' table of the American plan. It is a measure of much meaning to joint stock life insurance companies and will materially help them in their business.

* * *

The present legislature has no use for the cigarette and never misses the chance to take a whack at it. After Senator [illegible] had given it a black eye by his bill increasing the tax to both wholesalers and retailers, Senator Avery came in with a measure making it an increased offense for a dealer to sell cigarettes or tobacco to minors under 16 years of age. Now the man who sells cigarettes is going to pay well for the privilege, and if he gives them to boys under 16 he will have the pleasure of [illegible] the state's [illegible] to a considerable degree, besides perhaps being imprisoned, [illegible] he can't get out of either of the offenses if committed more than once.

* * *

The stringing of candidates' names all over tickets until the voter grows weary trying to make out exactly what ticket a man is voting is to be prevented by Mr. [illegible] if he can get his bill through. He has put one in that will prevent the name of a candidate appearing on more than one ticket, though of course you can not prevent a man voting for whom he pleases. This is not the purpose in fact, but it is only intended to stop the practice of having a candidate's name go on too many tickets.

* * *

There has been nothing done so far in the investigation of the incomes received by the officials of Cuyahoga county brought up by Mr. Avery, except to have the bond for the covering of expenses given by the Cleveland trust company. Unless there is some evidence of speed soon the officials will [illegible] out their terms before anything is done. Well, the fact is there seems to be little ground for the investigation and it will probably not amount to much any way, so that, perhaps, there is no need to rush matters.

HARRY MINER.

THE DUKE OF TOMBSTONE.

He Took Three Baths a Day When Water Cost 5 Cents a Gallon.

He used to be called "the Duke of Tombstone" when an Arizona settlement marveled at the recklessness of a man who bathed three times a day and water 5 cents a gallon at that. Edwin Fields in those days changed his white flannel suit whenever the smallest blemish in the way of dust was noticeable and rode behind a pair of horses that were a sensation in a community where burros were the highest type of draft animals. Now he is "poor old Ed Fields," and when he gets out of the county hospital where a Harrison street police ambulance took him last night, he will be taken to the poorhouse at Dunning to spend his few remaining years in contemplation of the time when he owned a large part of the city of Tombstone and a mine worth more than half a million.

Too poor to ask for help, yet sorely in need of it, too proud to ask for money and yet having a brother whose fortune is vast, he was taken from a lodging house at 68 Thirteenth street, against his will, on the strength of a certificate obtained from Dr. A. W. Cowley, who had found that his mind was failing and that he needed comforts he once would have scorned.

Dr. Joseph H. Greer of 207 Oakley avenue knew Fields in Arizona and has assisted him from time to time during the past three years in Chicago.

"I went to Tombstone, A. T., in 1879," said Dr. Greer, "and Fields was there before me, although the town contained but 75 people at that time. He was squatting on some mining property which was not supposed to be of much value. But the town grew to 15,000, and he owned two-thirds of the town site, so that his rents increased until they gave him an income of over $4,000 a month. The mine which he owned was called the 'Gilded Age' and proved to be a rich property. Fields' title to it was a little shaky, but he was backed by Boston and New York capital and in the end secured a perfect title. He sold the mine in 1881 or 1882 for $600,000 in cash, every cent of which went to him.

"After the town grew and Fields amassed his wealth he assumed a mode of life that made him the most conspicuous character in the west. He was known everywhere as the Duke of Tombstone on account of the gorgeous manner in which he carried on his establishment. He rode behind a handsome pair of bays and kept a negro valet. He dressed during the summer in white flannel and changed suits three times a day. When water was selling in Tombstone at 5 cents a gallon, he took three baths a day and broke a bottle of Florida water in every bath. He started as a nine days' wonder and was the most talked of man in the country.

"I left Tombstone and settled in Chicago. One day during the World's fair period a seedy looking individual stepped into my office, and I recognized Edwin Fields. I asked what he was doing, and he told me with a mournful smile that he was 'store man' at the Southern hotel. His salary, he said, was $14 a month. Where had his money gone? Well, I asked him that one day, for I could not understand how a man that never drank, never played cards or gambled to my knowledge could have squandered a cool million, which amount he certainly possessed at one time. He told me that he had lost most of his property in speculation on the board of trade and had then taken to the bucket shops, where the rest of his money had taken wings. He was at that time, even with his pittance of a salary, drifting daily to the bucket shops in the vain endeavor to retrieve his lost fortune. He lost the most of his money in St. Louis, but carried on his speculations both in that city and in Chicago.

"I do not know his birthplace, but he was an eastern man and was well connected. He has a sister living at Steubenville, O., a brother at Farleys, N. M., who owns a big sheep ranch, and another brother who owns an immense cocoanut plantation on the Samoan islands. Such has been his pride, or his perverseness, that he never would seek aid from them. He has roomed at the house of Mr. Pitch, 68 Thirteenth street, whenever he was without employment. I fear he will not live long, as he is suffering from a complication of diseases and is now an old man."—Chicago Times-Herald.

WITH A MIDAS TOUCH

TWO PHILADELPHIANS TURN STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES INTO GOLD.

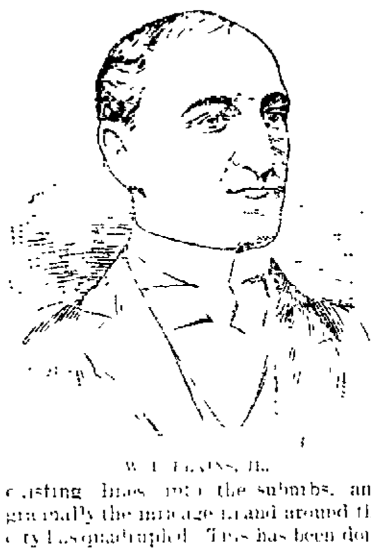
They Have United the Principal Street Railways of Four Great Cities. Enormous Capitalization and Earnings of the Consolidated Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—There have been many Napoleons of finance, but only two [illegible] railway Napoleons, and [illegible] live in this city. They are W. L. Elkins, Jr., and P. A. B. Widener [illegible]. After winning a [illegible] fortunes in Philadelphia [illegible] they have a [illegible] which they will retire from [illegible] and [illegible] in their New York [illegible]. [illegible] to attain [illegible] of an [illegible] of great business [illegible]. They will continue to own stock in the street railways in which they have been interested, but they will leave the management of the properties to others.

At the beginning of 1895 Messrs. Elkins and Widener controlled more than 500 miles of street railways. They did not own a majority of the stock in all the companies, but they and their friends in combination did, and the Elkins and Widener policy governed street railway corporations capitalized at $200,000,000.

The First Acquisition.

When the Elkins-Widener combination began to acquire street railway property in Philadelphia, there were only 100 miles of roads in the city. The introduction of the cable and the trolley made it easy and wise to extend the



W. L. ELKINS, JR.

existing lines into the suburbs, and gradually the mileage in and around the city has quadrupled. This has been done by the extension of the old lines and the chartering of auxiliary roads under the control of the two men. With extension of mileage has come the introduction of the transfer system, which has cheapened travel amazingly in this and all the other large cities of the United States. This transfer system, by the way, has grown to be such a burden here that the consolidated companies are thinking of abolishing it altogether and substituting a 4 cent for a 5 cent fare in compensation.

A quarrying wealth from their Philadelphia properties, whose stock, by the way, is thoroughly watered, Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener looked around for new fields of conquest and hit on Chicago. They entered into combination with Charles T. Yerkes of that city, and by purchase came into possession of the North Chicago and West Chicago Street Railway companies. They have interests also in other Chicago roads, and they are said to be the backers of a General Electric company which obtained a franchise from the city council recently for the construction of a road from the business center to South Chicago. It has been charged in the Chicago newspapers that $7[illegible] was paid for votes to pass the General Electric bill.

A hungry eye was cast on several other cities, St. Louis among them, but the railroad interests there were too strongly backed and the price asked for the properties was too high. But an opening was found in Pittsburg, where the control of the Pittsburg Traction company, the Duquesne Traction company and the Central Traction company was acquired, the local associate of the Philadelphians being the well known politician Chris Magee. In Baltimore, too, the principal lines were consolidated in the Baltimore Traction company. Finally, to round out their supremacy, the syndicate obtained a controlling interest in the Metropolitan Traction company of New York, which owns and operates the Broadway cable and a number of other lines up and down town. This company is reaching out for new railways all the time and its latest feat was the acquirement of the control of the Eighth avenue horse car line in that city.

On the 1st of last October the Philadelphia companies were consolidated into the Union Traction company, and John Lowber Welsh was made president. People said then the great owners had crowded Messrs. Elkins and Widener out. It seems now this was only the first step toward a concentration of their interests, so that they could withdraw from active management and still have their property in such shape that they could learn its condition easily and quickly.

A Great Consolidation.

The three companies which were consolidated into the Union Traction company were the Philadelphia Traction company, the People's Traction company and the Electric Traction company. The biggest of these was the Philadelphia company, which carried about 1[illegible],000,000 passengers last year and issued nearly [illegible] transfers. Its receipts for the year were $[illegible] and its earnings $2,122,312. Its record would not be complete without the statement that it killed and injured [illegible] persons during the year. This company was leased to the Union Traction company for 999 years at 8 per cent, or $4 on each share, payable in gold, free from all taxes, and this 8 per cent was to be on a capitalization far above the amount actually invested in the road. The Electric Traction company was bought at the rate of $85 for full paid shares of the par value of $50 and $70 for shares on which only $30 had been paid in. The People's Traction company was purchased at the rate of $75 for each $50 share. For these purchased shares the Union company gave gold certificates, redeemable in 30 years, bearing 4 per cent interest.

The stockholders of the old companies had the privilege of subscribing for the stock of the Union company in proportion to the amount of stock they owned. The capital of the old companies had been $37,750,000, and the stock of the consolidated company was $30,000,000, so the holder of 100 shares in either of the three companies could subscribe for 77 shares in the new concern.

It was estimated when the consolidation was formed that the gross receipts of the company for the year ending next September would be $12,650,000, that the operating expenses should be about 50 per cent of the receipts, and that the company after paying nearly $6,000,000 for rentals, interests on bonds, and so on, ought to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. Probably the difficulties the company has been having recently with its employees will make a serious difference in the amount of its dividend. Besides this, the estimate of receipts was based on an exaggerated idea of the increase in business.

Profitable Stock.

Here, however, is the full measure of the Elkins-Widener interests:

Capital stock over	$200,000,000
Receipts, 1895, about	26,000,000
Earnings	10,500,000
Passengers carried	500,000,000

The Elkins-Widener company has a large interest in the Jersey City-Newark lines and in the Washington Belt line.

One amazing fact about the Elkins-Widener roads is that the 800 miles of road [illegible] by this great syndicate are capitalized for $200,000,000. The remaining 12,758 miles of roads in the country are capitalized for $584,000,000.

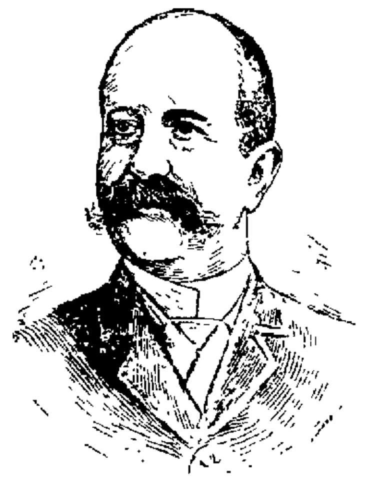
The Elkins-Widener roads are capitalized at $250,000 a mile and the other roads in the country at an average of less than $50,000. Although the construction of all of these roads, notably the Broadway line, was very costly, there ought to be a great deal of profitable water in a capitalization of $250,000 a mile, which may explain in part why Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener are so rich that they are ready to retire from active business and take a trip around the world in the steam yacht Mr. Widener is building.

Another theory, held by some people here, is that Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener have such an enormous load to carry that they are anxious to "stand from under" if they can get other shoulders below it. The stock of their companies has been watered so persistently that the Union Traction company now represents capital liabilities of $105,000,000, and some of the properties held by it were bought by its constituent companies on a greatly inflated estimate of their value. In order to pay the interest on these investments the Union Traction company, it is estimated, will have to increase the street railway traffic of Philadelphia nearly 40 per cent this year. As the increase last year over 1894 was very slight, it does not seem likely this will be done.

Messrs. Elkins and Widener are interested in real estate, oil, contracting and other things. They are thought to be the chief stockholders in the Manhattan Storage company, which controls a storage battery system for street cars. August Belmont is interested heavily in this company. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener are said to be interested also in the Pennsylvania railroad, but it is possible they gain this reputation through business association with Thomas Dolan, who, in addition to being a heavy stockholder in the syndicate roads, is a director of the Pennsylvania company.

Development of Street Railways.

One looks back a very short distance to see the beginnings of these great fortunes. It was a little more than 12 years ago that P. A. B. Widener, returning enthusiastic from examining the cable



P. A. B. WIDENER.

roads of San Francisco, persuaded his associates in Philadelphia to introduce the cable system there. It was less than 11 years ago that Jacob Sharp broke ground for the surface line which was to take the place of the stages which rattled over the cobbles of Broadway for so many years. It was only three years ago that rapid transit was introduced in Broadway. Wonderful has been the development of the street railways in America, and only less wonderful the accumulation of great fortunes by their builders.

GRANT HAMILTON.

To Remove Bad Odors From the Breath

A cup of black coffee will destroy the fumes of onion. Peppermints and wintergreen candies on dinner tables have their uses. They destroy the odor of wine. A good mouth wash after meals would be a glass of water in which has been put a few drops of camphor or myrrh. A bit of orris root, stick cinnamon or ginger will disguise unpleasant odors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. H. Dwyer,
vs.
Lewis J. Prall,
Court of Common Pleas, Marion

OF AN EXECUTION ISSU- the Court of Common Pleas County, Ohio, and to me directed in the above named case, I and will offer for sale at in Marion, Ohio, at the room defendant, known as the Peters Marion County, Ohio, on February 8th, A. D., 1896. o'clock p. m. of said day the sale until the following property of the defendant, Lewis sold in a sufficient amount to claim, to wit: stock of goods, consisting of as are usually kept of business, two show cases and cash

Marion Ohio this 29 day of Jan- 1896.

J. T. SHAW, Sheriff M. C. O.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Mechanical drawing taught at com- Room 2, Y. M. C. A. build reasonable. 51-w&s-tf p

—Third house south of Union Possession of five rooms can be Inquire at house. 62-tf

—Two good houses for rent, one street and one on Oak street. G. T. HARDING.

—A seven-room house and lot of Silver and Lee streets. In- through the post office. 60-t12

—A nice 7 room house located Cherry street. Inquire of J. E. 60t6

—Good houses and lots in all of the city. A. BARRON, 109 North Main street.

OR RENT—House of 7 rooms Kensington Place. Will sell very easy payments, or will rent at rates until sold. Inquire of W Marion, O. 60tf

—The Chas Stose property, of Prospect street, one of the best in the city. Large and elegant lot. good as new and very convenient, 8 cemented cellar, good furnace, plenty large store room, buttery and drilled well cistern and city of fruit trees and grapes. This the best and cheapest properties. see me very soon. BARRON, Real Estate Agent, 109 N. Main St.

MS TO LET—Two rooms, nicely fur- and heated, at 252 south State quire at residence. MRS. E. S. BULL.

WRITING—On short notice from or dictation satisfactorily done. wanted in shorthand and type- reasonable rates. Call at or ad- Y M C A building. R. H. BOWEN.

Real Estate
BARGAINS.
TERMS AND PRICES ENQUIRE OF
FRED W. PETERS,
N. Main St., over Deposit Bank.

residence of 7 rooms, close to business center of the city, south the residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, south Prospect street.

residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street, containing 10 and bath room, with all mod- improvements.

business block on north Main

of land, on Jefferson street, of 7-100 acres.

room house on Delaware avenue two cellars, one 18x28 and one 125 barrel cistern, waterworks house and yard. Barn 18x24 with roof. Cash payment of $1200 and the rest to suit purchaser.

HANDY
—FOR—
COAL OR WOOD!

new up-town office is in room of Marion Bazar.
Telephone is 169.
solicit your Coal and Wood or- and believe we can satisfy you
can give prompt service.
can order by 'phone or by calling office at Bazar or at our on Quarry street, west of Huber

CROSSCUP & PLANK.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS,
ISSUE
FIRE & ACCIDENT POLICIES.
Also Agents for
Western Life Insurance Company!
Paying Co. in the World.
Office Opp. Court House,
Block, - MARION, O.

Always Get
Anthony's.

THE DEATH ANGEL

VISITS THE HOME OF MAYOR C. J NICHOLS UNEXPECTEDLY.

The Venerable Mother of Mr. Nichols Found Dead in Her Bed This Morning. She Had Been in Poor Health—Mrs. Himmenger's Death.

About 7 o'clock this morning Mayor Nichols went into the bed room occupied by his mother, Mrs Clarinda Nichols, to awake her for breakfast, only to find that her spirit had taken flight for another and better world.

The deceased had lived out more than the allotted three score and ten, for had she survived until next April she would have attained her seventy-fourth year.

November 23 of last year Mrs Nichols came to this city from Springville, Erie county, New York, where she had been ill for some time, with the hope of improving her health.

Since her advent here her health had improved until her condition was such that she was able to state to an acquaintance a day or two since, that she had not felt better in years. Under these circumstances her death was most totally unexpected and came as a most severe shock to her loving and indulgent son, our fellow townsman, in whom her affections have naturally been centered since the death of her husband.

All the formal arrangements have not yet been made but it has been decided to hold a short service at the Nichols home, on Pearl street, this evening, after which the remains will be taken to Springville, from which place they will be conveyed to Morton's Corners, the old family homestead, and there interred.

In his hour of bereavement Mr Nichols has the heartfelt sympathy of all our citizens who mourn with him the more that the death messenger came with that suddenness which gave no opportunity for a last word of farewell.

MRS. ALBERT HIMMENGER

Dies at Her Home on Reed Avenue Very Suddenly.

Mrs. Lizzie, wife of Albert Himmenger, died Tuesday evening at the family home, on Reed, at the age of 36 years.

Previous to Sunday Mrs Himminger had been indisposed, but on that day she resumed giving attention to her household duties and was soon thereafter taken dangerously ill. Her condition showed no sign of improvement from that time. Death was the result of blood poisoning.

The deceased leaves a husband and five children, the youngest of whom is three years of age. She was a member of the Epworth M E church, and a woman respected by her acquaintances.

Funeral services will occur at the Epworth church Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m., Rev. Hillman officiating, assisted by Rev Durr, of the United Brethren church.

THE CINCH CLUB

Entertained Royally at the Christian Home Tuesday Evening.

The Cinch club gave another of its delightful entertainments, Tuesday night, and this time the Christian home on east Church street was the scene of its gathering, Miss Christian being the member of the club entertaining.

Pedro was played and Harry Egley carried off the honors, winning eight games out of ten played.

The refreshments prepared may best be described, in the language of one of the club members, as "lovely," and dancing gave another enjoyable feature to the evening.

In addition to Miss Christian, the hostess, and Misses Daisy Harding and Carrie Linsley, the latter two being guests of the club, there were present Misses Carrie Wright, Bernice Christian, Bertha Walters, Pearl Berry, Emma Uhler, Alice Crow, Rose Fahey and Margaret Schultz, and Messrs John Williams, J. F. Dombaugh, Harry Egley, Homer Hord, Faust Mackey, J. E. Phillips, George Frank, Ray Martin, H G. Thomas, Earl Kennedy, Parker Kerr, and French Crow.

THE UNION MEETINGS

Rev. Hillman in Charge of the Services Tuesday Evening.

Rev. J. L. Hillman had charge of the union meetings in the Epworth M. E church last night and gave an interesting bible reading, using the parables of the lost coin, the lost sheep and the prodigal son. No two persons are converted in exactly the same way. The holy spirit has a different and peculiar method in each individual case. Testimony was then taken to show that different people have been led differently. The auditorium was comfortably filled and the people were lead up to a high degree of expectancy in the evangelistic meetings which are to follow.

Tonight Potter and Miller, of Chicago, will arrive from Albion, Michigan, and the first opportunity to hear Mr Potter will be given. The meetings held by Mr. Potter elsewhere, together with the local indications, seem to assure such a religious overturning as Marion has never known. It is quite probable that the M. E church will be too small to hold the crowd tonight.

Will Give an Entertainment.

Buckeye Commandery, No. 2 U. O M., will give an entertainment in their hall in the Bennet building at an early date. A stage has been erected and a first part minstrel has been arranged with the best talent of the lodge.

A program of short sketches, songs and other interesting features is to fill up the rest of the entertainment. The exact date has not been made public, but a performance of rare worth is promised all those who attend.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."
MRS. S. T. RORER, *Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.*

FACTS AND FANCIES

THERE'S A MIXTURE OF BOTH CONCERNING ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Railroad Men Are Filled With Holy Horror at the Thought of Going to Galion—A Conference of Officials of the Road at Cleveland Today.

The wildest rumors are afloat about the city today in regard to the removal of the Erie yards to Galion and the yard employes pretty generally credit them.

It is certain that the various employes are in receipt of telegrams from Cleveland where Superintendents Reynolds and Allen are today, asking questions which could well be construed to indicate that the removal of the yards is a certainty.

The STAR, however, does not give the weight to the report that some do and will not believe that the Erie will attempt or execute so foolish an order until it sees it done.

Our people should be mindful that a railroad corporation like an individual will hardly work against its best interests and it must be conceded by the most dubious that to leave a fine, thriving, hustling business town like Marion to remove to an echo of nothing like Galion, would be the height of idiocy.

Marionites should also remember that Superintendents Reynolds and Allen are both friendly to Marion, and now that Tucker is a thing of the past so far as official influence is concerned, Marion's chances are good not only for retaining the yards but also for acquiring the shops now located at Galion.

A prominent railroad man, who is in touch with Superintendent Reynolds, this morning told the STAR that nothing would be done in the immediate future and explained the telegrams from Cleveland by saying that they are finding out what it would cost, first, to maintain the shops at Galion and the yards and end of the division here, in other words to allow the present situation to prevail; second, what it would cost to move the division and the yards to Galion and, third, what it would cost to move the Galion shops here. This information comes directly from those in authority and is worthy of credence.

The STAR'S informant also said that the report that on the new schedule, to take effect on the Erie, Sunday, C. and E trains would run on through to Galion was an idle one.

The only reason that Galion is considered in the least is because it has the shops, in every other way imaginable Marion is favored.

Experience has taught the railroad people that they cannot run from Spencerville to Galion without coaling and this little matter will be of weight in support of Marion's claims.

The STAR may be mistaken but feels safe in saying that any change is not a matter of the near future and as far as the terminus of the C. and E. being carried to Galion—well, as for that—it's nothing more than an unpleasant dream.

THE AUDIENCE PLEASED

With the Harvard Quartet Concert Company at the Y. M. C. A.

It is seldom that the first number of a program will get "Away, Away" with a Marion audience, but there was an exception to this Tuesday evening when the Harvard quartet so enthused the audience with their first-class singing that an encore was demanded.

There were ten numbers on the program, six of which received recalls, and those encored numbers were quite as pleasing as the selections preceding.

Miss Carolyn B. Nichols was most delightful in her readings, especially in "Tom Sawyer's Love Affair,' the audience not being satisfied, a recall was in order, and she gave a charming rendition of "Blow, Bugle Blow."

Her second selection, "The Mischievous School Boy," was a fine piece of pathetic reading, especially in the last scene when "Bobbie did come back.'

As a pianist and accompanist Miss Nichols showed unusually fine conception of musical art.

This concert company seem to have in all their renditions a classic touch of old Harvard.

The Shanty Club.

The Shanty club will give its annual banquet on the night of Washington's birthday. The place of giving the banquet has not as yet been decided upon, but the date has been set.

Prior to the banquet the rites of initiation will be conferred upon several candidates. There will be quite a number of guests from out of the city and a splendid time is anticipated. A rare program is to be rendered, and the boys are preparing for the affair on a large scale. It will be just ten years at that time since the original six met at an unused woodhouse at the residence of S. H. Bartram and vowed to meet again in twenty years. All are living with the exception of Claude S Drake.

HELPING CUBANS.

A Resolution Reported Granting Them Belligerent Rights.

[Special to the DAILY STAR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—In the United States senate today Senator Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a joint resolution according the rights of belligerents to the Cubans.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Holds an Interesting Meeting—A Resolution That Was Not Adopted.

The monthly meeting of the Marion County Medical society was held in the court house Tuesday night. The attendance was large and all the physicians were amply repaid for their attendance.

Dr. W. C. Denman, the newly-elected president of the society gave his inaugural address, which was listened to with attention throughout and elicited much applause. Various topics of interest to the profession were then introduced by the members, and discussed. A general, good natured and harmonious feeling prevailed and much edifying and instructive discussion took place.

A resolution was presented during the evening, the gist of which was to have the society define the ethics of the profession in regard to advertising and all contract practice, such as for counties, corporations, etc. The resolution, however, was not adopted and was withdrawn after some discussion.

The Mosgrove or Kimmel bill was discussed, and a committee was appointed to go to Columbus and assist in the endeavors to have the bill passed. Drs Denman, Maddox, Thomas, Weeks and Crane were appointed on this committee.

RAILROAD NOTES

C. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the Erie, was in the city Tuesday night.

Ed Eicher, who has been working at the yard telegraph office here, has been transferred to Lima.

The fast freight service of the Norfolk and Western, the C, H. V and T and the Erie from Norfolk to Chicago will be inaugurated Thursday of this week.

W. E Guerin, vice president and general counsel of the C., S. and H., secured from the court at Bucyrus, Monday, an extension of the time for the payment of the purchase price of the road until June 30.

The engineers of the Big Four who are moving to have their contract with the company continued for a definite period state that it is not expected to bring about an increase in pay but to fix some definite period for the contract between the engineers and the company to be in force.

Eastern and western roads are drawing the lines closer on the ticket scalpers. The new scheme by which the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic association becomes a part of the Central Traffic association passenger committee was unfortunate for the scalpers, as they deal in tickets, mileage, etc., of every road in the association. The most radical action, and one which the scalpers will most feel, either east or west, is that of the Western Passenger association withdrawing ten-ride party tickets sold at two cents a mile.

Columbus Dispatch: The first time table of any road in the country where steam and electric service are combined is in course of preparation for the Wellston and Jackson division of the Hocking Valley. On a few roads in the East electric lines are conducted—the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Pennsylvania—but they are on double track and the steam and electric lines in no way interfere with one another. It will require a great deal of work to prepare the card for the Wellston and Jackson division as it is the intention to run the electric cars on a schedule of an hour, and part of the day they will be run at an interval of a half hour. The electric cars will be required to cover the distance of 10 miles between Wellston and Jackson in 40 minutes or at a rate of 15 miles an hour. The great difficulty in preparing a schedule for this line is on account of the numerous through trains hauled by locomotives that will have to be given a clear track over the same road, as some of the through trains from the Hocking division and some from the River division will run through to Jackson. The schedule will have to be prepared so as to give these trains a right of way over the line and also for the cars on the electric line to make connection with passenger trains at Wellston, beside their suburban service. The employes of Superintendent Connors' office are busily engaged in preparing the new time card.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

IT WAS NIP AND TUCK

BETWEEN THE TWO MARION POLO TEAMS TUESDAY NIGHT.

The People's Rink Team Won, After a Close and Exciting Contest, the First Game of the Series To Be Played—Next Game Thursday.

More interest could not have been taken if two great armies had been battling for supremacy than there was in the polo game at the People's rink Tuesday night. It was the first of a series of games that is being played by the old Columbia team and the People's team. The People's team won the first game, but it was a tug of war, and an extra goal had to be played before the winner could be declared.

The series is to consist of five games, or the winner of three games, is to be declared the victor. The winning club of each game gets thirty per cent. of the door receipts. Tuesday night the rink was filled, and there was hardly standing room, so well did the friends of the two teams patronize the game.

Tom Clary blew the whistle and Trace Allen, James Beatty, Rollan Thompson and Fred Lutz skated forth for the Columbia team. Louis Allen, Jack Clary, Louis Cull and Edson Campbell wore the People's colors.

The minute the ball was placed on the floor and the fog horn sounded the two teams got themselves together and began to play polo. The first goal was won by the Columbias, and their friends cheered them, but at the end of the second goal the ball was found over in the basket watched by Rollin Thompson for the Columbias. This evened things up, but at this point Columbias got the ball past Allen's legs and into the goal. The People's team then dallied with the ball until they made two more goals, and the end of the first half closed with the Columbia team again caging the ball, making the score three to four in favor of the People's team.

After the five minutes' rest the two teams lost no time in getting together and made a hot twenty minutes' half. The first goal was won by the Columbias, tieing the score. Then the People's won three, making the thirty per cent. look like a cinch, but the Columbias ran in two more scores without stopping and then went to sleep and allowed the People's team to get the ball between Rollin Thompson's long legs and into the cage, but they awoke then and run in the next two scores, and again evened things. Time was called at the end of this goal, and another one had to be played.

It was probably the hardest fought inning at polo that was ever played in this city. Neither of the clubs wanted to lose, and both wanted a chance to divide the money and they gave the people some fine entertainment. The people's team finally won, amid the cheers of their friends. The next of the series will be played on Thursday night.

Notes.

Tom Clary's opening speech in which he introduced the teams was an oratorical outburst of eloquence and was received amid applause.

All of the boys played polo Tuesday night, and all are deserving of credit.

Money will change hands on the series. The enthusiasm is up and the rink will not hold the crowd Thursday night.

The game was tedious Tuesday night on account of so many accidents. Skates were broken nearly every instant and the game had to be delayed.

George Shute stood at the door and attended to the tickets Tuesday night. George was looking after the thirty per cent. That was what made the game so interesting, by the way, and it amounted to about ten dollars. It will be double that the next time.

Edsno Campbell is getting fat, but he has not lost his cunning with the polo stick, and while the sweat rolled down his fat cheeks Tuesday night he never missed an opportunity of getting into the fray.

Jack Clary must certainly be a polo player, and he was at his best Tuesday night. Jack's good nature is what wins him favor with the players and patrons.

Tracey Allen and Jim Beatty are about as cool as cucumbers on the floor, and when they get rattled it is time to call the game. In the worst shinny playing that was done in the game they kept their heads.

Fred Lutz, he who bears the title of "Rubberneck," played like a runaway colt, and when the club had the gate receipts in sight he spurted at a terrific gait, but it was of no avail, and his side will not divide the money this time.

Have your grocer send you some of Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates with your next order. Once tried, always used

FRIENDS' OATS
Cost More
To Make
But Sold
KILN DRIED
As Cheap as Inferior Goods
ROLLED OATS
MUSCATINE OAT MEAL CO.
MUSCATINE, IOWA

I. B. CARLISLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cash Grocer.

In buying groceries give best attention to quality, then consider the lowest prices. This is our motto—you should practice it.

New York H. P navy beans per pound 3c, 10 pounds for	25c
New York buckwheat 10 pounds for	25c
Kettle rendered leaf lard 3 pounds for	25c
Standard tomatoes per can 6c, per dozen	70c
Standard corn per can 5c, per dozen	57c
Fancy 2 Crown raisins 5c pound, 7 pounds for	25c
Fancy cleaned currants 5c pound, 6 pounds for	25c
Best sifted grain pepper per pound 15c, 2 pounds for	25c
Best package coffee per package	20c
Werk's, Star and Lenox soap 7 bars for	25c
New California prunes 3 pounds for	20c
Mince meat 3 packages for	20c
Best sugar cured hams per pound	10½c

These are only a few of the bargains we have for you. Call around and see for yourself.

I. B. CARLISLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH GROCER.
S. E. Corner State and Center Streets.

STOLL SELLS SHOES.

SMOKELESS COAL
JUST THE NICEST YOU EVER SAW.
Also Pittson Egg and Chestnut,
LeHigh Valley—all sizes, Scranton—all sizes,
And Massillon, Raymond City, Sedalia and Hocking Coal
AT S. E. DeWOLFE'S.

Our STAR Circus Is Coming!
Continuous performance. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with
WILLIMANTIC STAR ★ THREAD.
Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

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WHAT?
REPAIR WORK,
Lathe Work, Drilling, Pipe Cutting and Threading, Casting.
ANY KIND OF JOB WORK QUICK, AND PRICES RIGHT.
The Automatic Boiler Feeder Co.,
Old Huber Works, State Street.

F. R. SAITER,
STOVES, RANGES, MANTELS, AND TILE.
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Agent for the Economy Furnace. Get my Prices.

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Sole Agent for
Sunday Creek Coal
Office North of Jail.
TELEPHONE NO. 67

HIGHEST GRADE,
Recommended by the Best Bakers to make the Whitest and Sweetest.. Obtainable. Use
BREAD
"B" PRIDE OF MARION FLOUR.

AN ARTIST IN CRIME.

By RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI.

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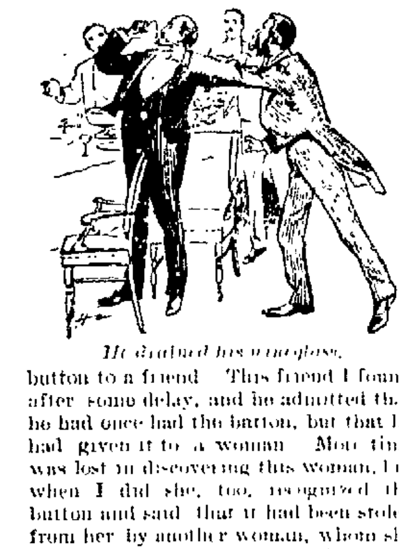
CHAPTER XVIII.

MR. BARNES' NARRATIVE.

"Gentlemen," began Mr. Barnes, rising, "I am only an ordinary man, following a profession at which some are disposed to sneer, but which to me seems but the plain duty of one who is endowed with the peculiar qualities that are essential to the calling. Our host would make a magnificent detective, but I suppose he feels that he has a higher duty to perform. Begging you, then, to forgive my manner of addressing you, being by no means a speaker, I will tell you the little that I have done, prefacing my remarks by saying that without the valuable assistance of Mr. Mitchel I should have been powerless.

"There was a curious button which I found in the room where the murder was committed, and which matched a set owned by Mr. Mitchel so closely that it seemed to me to point to him as one who had a guilty knowledge. I spent much time following the clews that turned up in that connection, all of which, however, was not entirely misspent, for I discovered the true name of the dead woman to be Rose Montalbon, and that aided me greatly in my later work. At last, then, I abandoned the idea that Mr. Mitchel was guilty and frankly admitted this. He then told me the name of the jeweler from which the buttons had been ordered, and I went across the Atlantic.

"The button which I had was imperfect. This was my starting point. Through letters of introduction which Mr. Mitchel gave me I succeeded in obtaining the assistance of the jewelers. They gave me the name of the man who had carved the cameos for them, but they knew nothing of the imperfect button. They had also lost track of the cameo cutter. It took me over a month to trace that man, even with the aid of the Paris police. Finally I found him, and he told me that he had sold the button to a friend. This friend I found after some delay, and he admitted that he had once had the button, but that he had given it to a woman. More time was lost in discovering this woman, but when I did she, too, recognized the button and said that it had been stolen from her by another woman, whom she described as a creole. Thus at last I got on the track of the Montalbon, for that was the name which she used in France. Under this name it was easier to follow her. I soon learned that she had a companion, of the name of Jean Moltaire. I then easily found that Moltaire had been in the employ of the Paris jewelers as shipping clerk. It was he who had written the two descriptions of the jewels, one of which I found among the woman's effects and the other in Mr. Mitchel's possession. This was a suspicious circumstance, but we know now how it was that the handwriting matched, a fact which had puzzled me greatly. It seems that Mr. Mitchel at one time had bought some valuable papers from the Montalbon woman, paying her with diamonds and recommending her to his Paris jewelers to dispose of them."



He drained his wineglass.

"That," said Mr. Mitchel, "was partly to get her out of this country and partly to recover the diamonds, which I did, through the dealer."

"So he told me. It was when she received the money from them that she noticed Moltaire. It was not long after that the second set of jewels were sold to Mr. Mitchel. This clerk, of course, knew of the transaction, because he packed them for shipment. Then he must have persuaded the woman to accompany him across the Atlantic, with the design of stealing the gems from Mr. Mitchel as soon as he should take them from the custom house. This is seen from the fact that three days after the shipment this man resigned his position, and from that time all trace of both the man and the woman in Paris is lost."

"From which you deduce that they followed the jewels," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Of course. The man and woman separated here to avoid suspicion. By a trick the woman obtained possession of apartments in the very house where your intended lived, while Moltaire stopped at the Hoffman, which, of course, is very near your own hotel. As soon as you went to Boston the following day he followed and registered at the same hotel. You obtained the jewels from the custom house, and they entered your rooms and robbed you during your absence. Your theory as to the thieves' acts after the jewels were recovered by you is probably correct. He went back to hunt for them, hoping that he had not placed them in the [illegible] rather that [illegible] had taken them out of it [illegible] you [illegible] placed them there. I think [illegible]."

"[illegible]," said Mr. [illegible] "I think [illegible] You [illegible] [illegible] have traced [illegible] to the crime."

"I think that I have," [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

casting some question in which he had but a passing interest. "You say that your Montalbon woman noticed this Moltaire when she sold her diamonds. Later that both were missing from Paris. The woman turned up in New York, but how do you prove that Moltaire did not go to—let us say Russia?"

"No," said Mr. Barnes, "he did not go to Russia. Suppose that I should tell you that I ferreted out the fact that this name Moltaire was an alias, and that the man's true name was Montalbon? Then when we remember that the woman's name had been cut from all her garments, is it not significant?"

This speech made a decided sensation, but Mr. Thauret remained unmoved. He replied coolly:

"As far as it is significant—how do you interpret this fact, supposing that you could prove it?"

"This Moltaire was really the dead woman's husband. They quarreled many years ago, and she went to New Orleans, where she kept a gambling house, having learned the trade from him. When they met again in Paris, she recognized him. Then, when the pair conceived the idea of following the jewels, it suited his purpose to effect a reconciliation so that he might use the woman as a tool. After the murder it would be to his interest to hide the name of Montalbon by cutting out the marks on the woman's clothing."

"Pardon my pursuing the argument," said Mr. Thauret, "but I find it entertaining. You surprise me, Mr. Barnes, at the ready way in which you read men's actions. Only are you sure you are right? Suppose, for instance, that the woman had cut out the marks herself long before, at some time when she was using an alias, then your fact would lose some of its significance, would it not? Circumstantial evidence is so difficult to read, you see! Then, having lost that link, where do you prove Moltaire or Montalbon guilty? Being the woman's husband is no crime in itself."

"No," said Mr. Barnes, deciding that the time had come for an end of the controversy. "Being the woman's husband does not count in itself. But when I procure in Paris the photograph of Moltaire, left by accident in his room at his lodgings, and when I recognize that as the same man whom Mr. Mitchel suspected and trapped into stealing the ruby, and when upon my return to New York I find that ruby upon that very man and recover it, then we have some facts that do count."

"You recovered the ruby?" said Mr. Mitchel, amazed.

"Here it is," said Mr. Barnes, handing it to Mr. Mitchel. Mr. Thauret bit his lip, and by a strong endeavor retained his self control.

"Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Mitchel, "I am sorry to disappoint you, but this is not my ruby."

"Are you sure?" asked the detective with a twinkle in his eye.

"Yes, though you deserve credit, for, though not the ruby, it is the stolen stone. I have a complete set of duplicates of my jewels, and in making my little experiment I did not care to bait my trap with so valuable a gem. I therefore used the duplicate, which is this. But how have you recovered it?"

"I have been in New York for several days. I have devoted myself during that time to a personal watch upon Montalbon. Yesterday, to my surprise, he went to police headquarters and begged for a permit to inspect the stolen jewels, saying that through them he might throw some light upon the mystery. His request was granted. Suspecting treachery, I subsequently obtained a similar permit, and investigation with the aid of an expert showed that the bold scoundrel had handled the jewels, and so managed to change the imitation stone which he stole at the festival for the real one in the set which figured in the train robbery."

"By Jove," said Mr. Mitchel, "he is an artist. Then I am indebted to you after all for recovering the stone? But tell us how did you accomplish it?"

"I overheard Montalbon once say that a wise thief would keep a stolen article upon his person so that it could not be discovered without his knowledge. Therefore I felt certain that he would himself adopt this method. When the conversation this evening reached a point where it was evident that all would be disclosed, the man, who is present, dropped the ruby into his glass of burgundy, where it would be out of sight and easily recovered or swallowed. Later he attempted to dispose of it in this way, but I quickly drank his glass of wine, the ruby thus passing into my mouth. And now, Mr. Montalbon, I arrest you in the name of the law." Saying which the detective put his hand upon Mr. Thauret's arm. The other guests jumped up excited and expecting a scene. To the astonishment of all, Thauret remained quiet for a few moments and then, speaking slowly and distinctly, said:

"Gentlemen, we have heard several stories here tonight. Will you listen to mine and suspend judgment for a few moments?"

"We will hear you," said Mr. Mitchel, marveling at the man's nerve. The others resumed their seats, all except the detective, who stood just back of his prisoner.

"I will trouble you for a fresh glass," said Thauret to the waiter, and after it was served he coolly sipped a minute [illegible]

"I shall [illegible] with [illegible] recital," he began. "I shall simply make a statement. Society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the criminal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The French [illegible] that one would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] circumstances. We pity the man who is congenitally tainted with disease, and we condemn that other man who is tainted in morals, though his condition is analogous and traceable to similar causes. Such a man I am. I confess that I am and always have been a criminal, at least in the sense of acquiring money by what are termed illegitimate methods. But you will say, Mr. Barnes," turning for a moment to the detective, and thus while speaking to him attracting his attention, so that none noticed he dropped a small white pellet into his glass of wine, "that I worked for the jewelry house. Well, whatever I am I have aimed to be artistic, as Mr. Mitchel admitted of me a few moments ago. By seeming to earn an honest living I blinded the keen eyes of the Paris police, so that, though many suspicions have been cast in my direction, conviction has always been impossible. So now, while pretending to explain to you all, I have explained nothing. I simply designed to prevent conviction of the crimes charged against me, as I do, thus."

With a swift movement he drained his wineglass, though Mr. Barnes attempted to prevent him. In ten minutes he was dead.

THE END.

FABLES DOWN TO DATE.

The Fox and the Farmer.

One day the fox approached the farmer, who was working in his field, and after saluting him with a great show of heartiness and friendship observed:

"I have called to have a talk with you on certain matters. For many moons I have been pained at your want of confidence in me. Why is it that you distrust me?"

"You have broken into my coop and eaten my chickens," replied the farmer.

"Yes, but that was long ago, before I realized the error of my ways. Know ye, O farmer, that my feelings have undergone a change and that I now fully realize how wicked it was in me to eat your chickens."

"So you don't keer for chickens any more?"

"Not a rap, and I wish you to take me back into your confidence and trust me. I will even mount guard over your coop and keep the weasel and the polecat away."

"That's powerful good of you," said the farmer as he leaned on his spade and wiped the sweat from his brow. "Sure you have reformed, eh?"

"Quite sure."

"And you want me to trust you?"

"I do. I want to show you that I am worthy of your full confidence."

"Waal, I'm allus willin to extend a hand to a feller who is tryin to climb up, and you kin cum along with me."

"Thanks, dreadfully!" replied the fox as he chuckled behind the farmer's back and followed him to the coop.

Upon their arrival there, however, the fox found the coop empty of fowls, and in an indignant voice he demanded:

"How now, sirrah! I was to stand guard over your fowls, but I find none here!"

"Oh, as to that," replied Uncle Reuben, "I sold the whole outfit to a peddler yesterday, but you can remain by the empty coop and inform the weasel and the polecat that"—

"You go to grass, you old mossback!" interrupted the fox as he made a bolt for the woods.

Moral.—"Well, I kinder thought so!" said the farmer as he looked after the fleeing Reynard. "I hev allus noticed that when a bad man sets out to reform he is figgerin on gittin a softer snap than what he had before!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Travelers and the Sea Serpent.

Some travelers, journeying along the seashore after the season had closed, climbed to the summit of a high cliff when the town constable wasn't looking and thence looked over the sea. "Aha!" said one of the travelers. "What do mine eyes behold?" One of the other travelers laughed and remarked, "They are liable to behold any old thing if you hit much of this left over from last summer benzine that we purchased at the drug store yonder this morning." Then they all looked out to sea and beheld a marine monster wriggling through the misty deep. "Give me your glass," said one, "that I may study this sea serpent's peculiarities." The other replied: "I have no glass. You'll have to drink from the bottle." Then they looked through their bottles, and, behold! the monster was 700 feet long, with immense horns and great, rude, staring eyes. The next day the newspapers printed its picture.

Moral.—Avoid being a sea serpent if you wish to keep your picture out of the Sunday publications.—Truth.

Where the Diamond Tree Grows.

No work on horticulture makes mention of this interesting shrub, which [illegible] attains large size, but is mainly [illegible] a number of small cuttings. The pawnbroking trade is where the cultivation is carried on. An unscrupulous pawnbroker having had certain diamond ornaments intrusted to his safe keeping for a while is the gardener, and it is in the arid atmosphere of his workshop that the work of propagation will be observed.

A piece of jewelry in which diamonds are set is carefully examined, and stones of similar quality but just a shade smaller in size are cleverly substituted. The removed stones are in turn exchanged for others from another article again, an imperceptible shade bigger, until at last the original cutting has developed quite respectable growth and dimensions. It is not wise to force the [illegible] to too great an extent, and [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]

[illegible] set of [illegible] varies [illegible] very little in the matter of size, and the owners of the property [illegible] never know what has taken place, but [illegible] a little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ornament [illegible]

SKETCHES BY M. QUAD.

It Made Him Tired.

The station agent at Canon City had a half grown cinnamon bear chained up to a post as a pet and a curiosity, and while the train waited there for the east bound to come along many of the passengers crossed the tracks to gaze at the living curiosity. Among them was a girl faced young man with a lisp, who viewed the bear for awhile and then went back to the agent and asked:

"Thir, I thee you have a bear over there."

"Yes, sir."

"Ith it a real bear?"

"Of course."

"If I should kill him, could I telegraph to my ma in New York that I had thlain a savage monster of the west?"

"You could."

"How much to let me thoot at him thix times?" continued the young man as he fished up a small revolver.

"Twenty dollars for six shots," replied the agent. "I will accept, and here is your moneth. Now, then, everybody thand back while I slay the monster in his tracks."

We moved back, and he advanced to within ten feet of the bear and opened fire. The beast stood broadside on, eating some nuts thrown to him, and while the six shots were being fired he did not even raise his head. One bullet carried away a bit of his fur, but every one of the others went over him.

"Have I thlain him?" asked the young man as he stood with empty weapon in hand.

"He doesn't appear to be slain," replied the agent. "Want to try six more at the same price?"

"No, thir, I guess not. I will go and telegraph to ma thath I started outh to thlay a monster of the west, but he refused to be thlain and tired me outh."

He Was Waiting.

He sat on a log in front of his shanty, smoking some sort of leaves or weeds in his homemade pipe, and when I rode up and saluted him I thought him the most melancholy individual I ever saw.

"Down on your luck?" I queried as I offered him some smoking tobacco.

"Waal, no," he slowly replied. "Lost my mewl by snake bite t'other day, but sich things ar' to be expected."

"You don't look well."

"Guess not. I've bin sick fur about three months, and this is my fust day out. We must expect sickness, however."

"Wife and children well?"

"Wife run away last week, and the seven young uns ar' in thar with chills and fever. I was kinder discouraged this mornin, but I'm feelin quite chirky now."

"I see you have no crops in," I said as I looked over the rank fields.

"Not a crop, and I'm kinder glad on it. I won't hev no hustlin to do this fall."

"Haven't you any poultry or live stock?"

"Noap. Had to sell my cow last winter, and the coyotes carried off the chickens. Had two hogs, but they died of cholera. Noap, [illegible] I've stock to worry about."

"This old shanty of yours is ready to tumble down."

"That's a fact, stranger. She leaks like an old boot and kin hardly stand alone. Reckon the fust high wind will blow her all in a heap."

"Provisions pretty scarce?" I persisted, seeing he was willing to talk.

"Dunno. All we live on is johnnycake and corn coffee. Shouldn't wonder, though, if pervishuns was kinder skeerce."

"Your nearest neighbor must be all of three miles away?"

"Three miles was the nighest, but he's dead. The nighest one is now five miles away."

"And don't you get lonely?"

"Never."

"But will you tell me what on earth you are living for?"

"I will, stranger, I will," he answered as he got up and threw a piece of sod at a barking pup dog. "This 'ere claim is wuth about $500."

"Yes."

"And she's mortgaged for $600."

"Yes."

"And the money's all gone, and the mortgage is to be foreclosed next month."

"I see."

"Waal, I'm living to see the fun when the fule who lent $600 on $500 wuth of land gits around yere to foreclose on me and take possession. After that I'm goin out and let a snake bite me and die."

A Good Time In New York.

As I was about to climb the stairs of the Third avenue elevated at Twenty-third street the other day a short, fat man came tumbling down with a great clatter and brought up with a smash which would have busted a barrel of cider.

"That's too bad," I said as I helped him to his feet and picked up his hat for him.

"Oh, don't mind me," he exclaimed in reply. "That's four times I've fell down stairs today, and I haven't skassly barked my shins over it. I come down to New York to have a good time, and I ain't goin to kick about anything."

"So you are seeing New York?"

"Seein with both eyes. She's a buster of a town, ain't she? Went strollin around last night, and a feller stole my watch, but I made no kick. That's what I expected when I started from home, you know."

"Have you lost your overcoat?" I asked, seeing he had none with him.

"That's what I have, sir. Went into an eatin house t'other night and hung er up and asked the waiter if she'd be stole if I didn't keep an eye on her. He said she would, and while I was eatin supper she was. Yes, sir, some feller walked right off with her and [illegible] but I [illegible] [illegible] Went [illegible] out the [illegible] time I ever kies."

"Haven't lost any money, have you?"

"Yes, sir. I expect I have. Feller over on Fourteenth street slapped me on the back and said he used to go to skule with me and wanted to borry $5. I let with the money and hain't seen him sence. Yes, reckon I've lost that five, but am I kickin? Not much! Expected to lose my hull $47 afore I've been here two days, but I'm ahead of the game. Feller beat me not over an hour ago."

"How was that?"

"Poked me in the ribs and said he used to know my brother Cyrus and then asked me in to have a beer with him. While I was talkin to another man he slid out, and I had to pay. I don't mind these things, though. I was in a place up here where they was playin keerds. Feller asked me to take a hand at poker, and the fust thing I knowed I'd lost $40. They sorter expected I'd kick, but I didn't. Lands alive, but what's the use of kickin when you come down to see New York?"

"But you ought to be more careful of yourself," I protested.

"Oh, let them have fun with Uncle Reuben if they wanter," he laughed in reply. "Feller down here took my spectacles off my nose as I was readin a sign and walked off with 'em, but I didn't holler nor chase him up. He just wanted to have a little fun, you see, and I wasn't goin to tear down line fences about it. One of them cable kyars on Broadway knocked me off the track t'other day, and more'n a dozen fellers wanted me to lick the conductor and sue the company. They didn't mean to run me down. It's just their way, you know. I expected to be run over at least four times before I get out of town."

"Well, you take things pretty easy."

"Of course. When I'm to home and things don't go right, I kuss around some, but I come down here to have a good time, and I ain't goin to sass and jaw and kick. Feller over on Sixth avenue kicked me three times, but did I holler and raise a riot? No siree! I come down here expectin to be tooken fur some one else and kicked, and I jest kept still till he found out his mistake and apologized. Said he took me for a feller who stole his hat."

"Well, have a good time," I said as I turned to go.

"You bet I will!" he replied as he waved me farewell. "When I fell down stairs, I busted my suspenders, tore the back out of my vest and ripped a coat tail loose, but I'm all right—all right—and I'll git sewed up and then hunt for a circus!"

Sticking to New York.

When the night tramp told me that he was hungry and had no money to pay for food or lodging—when he added that he had walked the streets of New York day after day and could get no work—when he grew pathetic and declared his readiness to commit suicide if things didn't change, I halted and asked:

"Why don't you get out of New York?"

"Where'll I get to?"

"Go to the country, go over in Jersey. Any farmer will give you your keep for what you can do while winter lasts."

"You never tried it, did you?" he queried.

"No."

"I'm sure of that. I have, however, and I know how it works. I land in Jersey City. There's a policeman right there who looks me over and yells:

"'Wot you a doin here?'

"'Lookin fur work.'

"'Skip—git—travel, or it's three months in jail.'

"I gits along up town," said the tramp, "and I meets another copper, and he yells:

"'Wot is this I see before me?'

"'An unfortunate man a-lookin fur a job.'

"'Git—hump—skate! If you ain't out o' town in half an hour, it'll be six months in the jug.'

"I gits out o' town and into the country. I sees the cows in the barnyard, and the sheep gambolin in the medders, and I hears the farmer whistlin as he splits fence rails or chops at the wood pile. All is lovely, and I opens the gate and walks in, and a dog as big as a hull throws me down and chaws me up. Then a woman throws a pail of hot water over me, and a farmer comes runnin with a club and yells out:

"'Durn your hide, but what d'yo mean?'

"'I'm a lookin fur work.'

"'What work?'

"'Any sort o' work.'

"'But thar hain't bin any work in Jarsey sense 1860, and you orter know it. Git up'n fly!'

"Then I goes along about a mile farther and sees a feller at his gate smokin his pipe. He hain't got no milk o' human kindness in his eye, and so I'm passin by when he yells:

"'Wot's the matter with you?'

"'Nuthin.'

"'Wot are you passin along here fur?'

"'A-lookin fur work.'

"'Oh, you are! Wal, I've got it fur you. Come along o' me.'

"He's a constable, and he takes me before a court at Elizabeth, and the jedge looks at me and sez:

"'Hum! I see! Young man, hev you got a thousand dollars in your pocket?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Hev you got money in the bank—a farm—cows, any lands?'

"'No.'

"'Hum! Worst case of total depravity I've seen in five years! Sixty days a lookin fur work—hard work.'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Wot [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"What fur?"

"For [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Detroit Free Press.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Carpets In the Fashion of the Orient Were First Made In France Under Louis XIV.

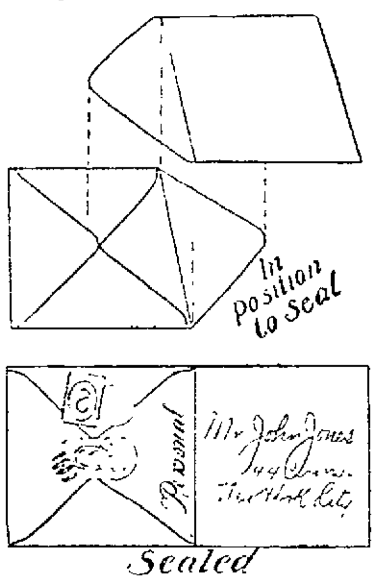
It was in France that the first serious effort was made to reproduce the manufacture of [illegible] carpets in the fashion of the orient. It was in the reign of Louis XIV and [illegible] [illegible] manufactories [illegible] all manner of [illegible] Gobelin and Beauvais [illegible] master weavers [illegible] During the revolution in 1793 these factories were almost destroyed, but Napoleon I revived the [illegible] and furnished his [illegible] work. The national [illegible] France still [illegible] stuffs of Gobelin, Beauvais and [illegible] are [illegible] in Europe.

[illegible] England from France during the persecution of the Huguenots, when expert weavers, with their art [illegible] refuge in England and established themselves in various towns. Axminster in Devonshire was one of these, and also the town of Wilton. These places retained their supremacy for a long time, but with the introduction of the jacquard loom and various improved processes of manufacture the industry was successfully developed in Kidderminster, Durham, Kilmarnock and Glasgow.

Large Envelopes From Small.

Letter writers often find themselves in immediate need of a large envelope when one cannot easily be procured. The New York Sun describes how to make such an envelope in a jiffy out of two small ones.

All a person has to do is to gum one envelope to the reverse of the side used



TWO ENVELOPES MADE INTO ONE

for the address of another by its flap, after inclosing the letter, and then gum the lap of the second envelope to the back of the first. The cut shows how the envelopes are to be fastened together and how they will look when it is done. In this way two square envelopes such as are generally used by women in their correspondence may be made large enough to contain a cabinet size photograph.

If a person wants a long, narrow envelope, he can open one end of two large envelopes, gum the ends together and then tack on the lap of each envelope in the usual way.

Not In the Bible.

Nine persons out of ten, if asked where the expression, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," can be found will answer in the Bible. But they will be mistaken. This is one of the three or four proverbial quotations generally believed to be in the Bible which are not there. It is from Laurence Sterne's famous "Sentimental Journey," in the chapter called "Maria." The other proverbs commonly credited to the Bible are, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," which is found in one of John Wesley's sermons, and "Pour oil on the troubled waters," which is derived from a statement in Pliny's natural history, written eighteen hundred years ago.

Scriptural Statistics.

Somebody of a statistical turn of mind states that the Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words and 2,728,100 letters. The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,253 words and 838,380 letters. The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words and 3,566,480 letters. The middle chapter of the Bible is Psalms cxvii, which is also the shortest. The middle verse of the Bible is Psalms cxviii, 8.

Ancient Rings.

Once there was a peculiar significance attached to rings. They were regarded as a token of authority [illegible] [illegible] in the hands of another [illegible] time [illegible] [illegible] xli, 42, "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand [illegible]

The Quivering Aspen.

The quivering leaves of the aspen have given rise to many curious traditions. [illegible]

"Forget Me Not."

The [illegible] "Forget Me Not" was written by the Rev. Charles Wesley, a [illegible]

The Satin Shoe.

The [illegible]

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR
BETTER THAN A DOCTOR
CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
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A. P. T. L.

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[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]

CITY DEPOT.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8 35 am	No. 12	4 30 am
No. 5	10 20 am	No. 16	12 52 pm
No. 3	10 55 pm	No. 8	10 [illegible]pm
No. 27 (local)	7:45 am	No. 55 (local)	3 00 pm

Nos. 57 and 58 run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Salamanca only.

[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]

C. AND E. DIVISION.

MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

WEST.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9 00 am	No. 12	4 18 am
No. 5	10.35 am	No. 2	6:[illegible] pm
No. 3	11.25 pm	No. 8	10. [illegible] pm
No. 53	12:55 pm	No. 32	12 [illegible]

Nos. 53 and 32 run between Marion and Lima only. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays, and stop at all stations.

[In effect 12.00 m. Sunday, Oct. 20 1895.]

BIG FOUR.

EAST.		WEST.	
No. 36	9 40 am	No. 11	9 35 am
No. 2	5 25 pm	No. 3	11 [illegible] am
No. 18	10:57 pm	No. 35	4 [illegible] pm
No. 54 local	3:55 pm	No. 55 local	11.[illegible]5 am

No. 11, daily, stops at LaRue.

No. 3, daily except Sunday, makes local stops.

No. 35, daily, makes local stops.

No. 36, daily, stops at Caledonia.

No. 2, daily except Sunday, makes local stops west of Galion.

No. 18, daily, does not make local stops. Local, daily except Sunday.

[In effect Dec. 15.]

C., H. V. and T.

(BUCKEYE ROUTE.)

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 31	6.50am	No. 30	[illegible]
No. 33	10.25am	No. 34	[illegible]
No. 35	4.30pm	No. 32	[illegible]
No. 37	10.25pm	No. 36	[illegible]

Trains 31 and [illegible] daily except Sunday.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

[In effect Dec. 16, 1895.]

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 2	9.00 am	No. 1	[illegible] am
No. 4	1.12 pm	No. 3	[illegible] pm
No. 6	[illegible]	No. 5	[illegible]

No passenger trains run on Sunday

NGLAND'S OLD FOE.

LES OF THE BRAVE BOERS FOR POLITICAL LIBERTY.

t the Transvaal War of 1881—Three the British Were Defeated—On the Hardy Boers Outfought Troops.

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IN JANUARY and February, 1881, the Boers defeated the British in three battles, gaining the independence which they now defend. The struggle has been going on for several generations. On every occa- the British government has expedient to make war upon es of South Africa it has, by diplomacy, extended its borders ched upon the traditional the Boers, who were there first. age of the Boers is phenomenal. Their past accounts for the early settlers of America, to conquer the savages, then wilderness, and, last of all, greedy and grasping newcomers, to step in and take from them earned prize. Physically and the Boers are made of hero like the pilgrims, they were driven Europe by religious persecution. They live the life of Bible patri- simply ask to be let alone.

as warlike tribes of Zulus had their punishment again and at the hands of the Boers, and a generation no enemy has dis of this isolated people the invading European. Physic- are the superiors of any white the globe. Six feet four is the stature of the men who take arms, and a battalion of them makes appearance like the famous Grena- guards.

her usual conceit England underestimated the prowess of the Boers, when the Transvaal came under the annexation following the Zulu war of 1879, she began to screws on in the matter of tax- Not satisfied with enforcing di taxation, which was obnoxious to the taxgatherers raked up old of the South African Republic and insisted upon the last farthing, when the citizen claimed to have The immediate cause of the of 1881 was a case of tax office

the Boers restive under the law, the military and civil agents to prepare for the conflict. The called a mass meeting for January, 1881, but before the time for as- a citizen was arrested and jail because he would not a tax of £27 when he believed than £14. Instead of meeting January to discuss the situation, the came together about 7,000 in December, declared a repub- after sending an ultimatum to secretary, cut the wires and arm for the conflict.

The Lexington of this lilliputian rev- was Laing's Nek, fought on the January. A new British com- anxious to win laurels before home government should make caused the shedding of blood made peace impossible except for the Boers. One of the movements of the republican war Joubert, after cutting off all garrisons in the Transvaal, was to his main army on the borders of to dispute the pass from loyal into the revolutionary domain. put his people on the de- to resist invasion. His little across the road from the Na- along upon a series of hills the road like an amphi-

George Colley, the British com- was on the field in person. So was he that his army was one victory of the war the Boers a drubbing that them glad to sue for terms take the trouble to ma- cover of night. His force the Fifty-eighth infantry, of men, and a mounted battalion 150. Joubert had rested his at a high spur known as Between Majuba hill and high ground on the left lies a feet in length, connect- Over this tableland, called the main road from Na- Transvaal passes.

of the British was to assail on their right with half of while the mounted men outlying ridge adjoining it. divide the enemy and at the keep the assailants within distance. A smart gallop cavalry to the point of at- the prevailing anxiety to before the rebellion col- rushed on, regardless infantry supports. Short and the fight, and it ended with retreat upon the infantry. of the Boers little harm had the whole mass was the infantry column.

the disaster to the cav- infantry column rushed for- Colonel Deane and three all on horseback. A gall- the Boer rifles met the as it began to scale the was no flinching until gained. It was then The Boers stood the cold veterans ever did. rushed into the British 40 of the gigantic fel- within the lines. One forward and took after killing all the me was killed on the crest, and nearly all the officers who went in on horseback fell. After losing nearly 200 officers and men the assailants fell back, and that ended the battle of Laing's Nek.

Eleven days after the action at Laing's Nek the British suffered a second defeat at the hands of the active Boers. This affair, like the first, resulted from British overconfidence. From the time the enemy first approached the Transvaal borders the column had been harassed on the march by small parties of Boers. Fearing that General Joubert would turn his attention to cutting his communications with Natal, General Colley started out in person with a detachment of about 600 men to patrol the road.

This movement, like the march to Laing's Nek, was carried out in broad daylight, and scarcely had the column taken its position at the crossing of the Ingogo river when the Boers attacked vigorously on all sides. The battle lasted until after dark, and would have been renewed next day by the Boers but for the hasty retreat of the British. Over 150 were killed and wounded in this affair, and in the retreat General Colley abandoned his dead and the helplessly wounded. As at Laing's Nek, the killed numbered almost as many as the wounded, for the Boers shoot to kill.

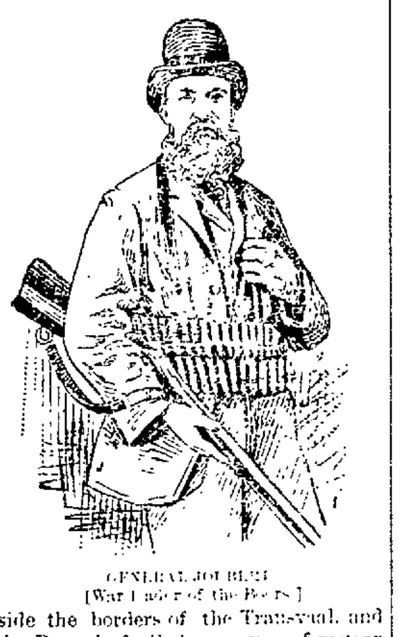
After this disaster at Ingogo efforts were made by third parties to bring about peace. The armies meanwhile held their ground. On the 21st of February General Colley sent a message to the Boer camp to the effect that England would appoint a high commissioner with power to redress the grievances of the Boers and giving 48 hours for the return of an answer. It so happened that President Kruger was not in camp, but was absent in the interior and did not receive the proposal. However, the fighting men among the Boers believed that peace was about to be made and relaxed their vigilance somewhat.

The eminence on their right flank, Majuba hill, which formed the key to the position defending the pass at Laing's Nek, had never been occupied in force except during the first battle, but was made a post of observation during the daytime. It commanded the Boer position, and General Colley stealthily led a column of 600 men up its steep sides on the night of Feb. 26. Next morning the Boers beheld the royal ensign floating above their heads and saw that they had been outgeneraled while trusting to the promises of peace. They were entirely off their guard and had no vedettes out, but were not slow in getting to work. As early as 5 o'clock in the morning the Boer skirmishers were posted at the base of the hill, firing at the rate of 50 shots a minute and compelling the enemy to take to cover.

Throughout the forenoon the fighting was kept up, and the Britons on the hill had the best of it. Their lines lay back from the brink under shelter of rocks, trees and natural ridges of earth. General Colley was conspicuous for his coolness, and when one of his subordinates suggested a charge, as the men would not be able to stand the Boer volleys much longer, he said: "Wait until they come on. We will give them a volley and then charge."

The Boers did "come on," introducing their charge with a fusillade no human beings could stand before. There was great confusion on the summit, and officers threatened to shoot their men if they gave way. Finally some highlanders and old soldiers of the Eighty-fifth regiment, with the officers, made a stand on the highest ridge. But every man who exposed himself was shot down, and those who ran away found the active Boers at their heels. In a few moments it was "save who can," and the Britons ran helter skelter down the hill. General Colley was about the last to quit the post, and before he had taken a dozen steps he was shot dead.

Majuba Hill cost the British nearly 300 men, of which number 228 were killed and wounded. In the three battles within one month over 600 had fallen. The English still remained outside the borders of the Transvaal, and the Boers had all the prestige of victory to stimulate their feeling of independence. General Colley's successor at once arranged an armistice, and the result was a peace which has lasted until now, with the Transvaal an independent republic.



GENERAL JOUBERT.
[War Leader of the Boers.]

While in no sense a warring people the Boers of the Transvaal are the best fighting men among civilized nations today. They resemble the early borderers of America, tending their flocks and filling their fields. At the call to arms they strap on cartridge belts, shoulder their rifles and hurry to the combat. Being thoroughly accustomed to outdoor life in all seasons and to sleeping in the open air they need no discipline to fit them for the hardships of a campaign.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Why Women Kiss.

"What makes you women kiss when you meet?"

"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part."—Indianapolis Journal.

NEW GOLD BRICK IDEA

A NEAT SWINDLE WORKED UPON A CONFIDING BRITON.

Letter to the Late "Mr. Y." Telling of Treasure In Which He Is a Share Owner, Falls Into the Hands of His Executor. He Takes the Bait and Is Hooked.

The story of the latest improvement in the old gold brick game comes from London and is told in Truth of that town in a recent issue. It cost one Englishman $6,000 and may have cost others as much. Truth doesn't tell the name of the victim, but calls him Mr. X. Some time after Mr. Y. died a letter was received in England addressed to him. It was dated San Francisco and was signed "Spencer." The letter was apparently written by some one who had been in correspondence with the man to whom it was addressed, and it was a report of alleged operations to get possession of a mysterious treasure about which Mr. Y. knew. The writer said that success had crowned the efforts of himself and friends, and that Mr. Y.'s share of the profit was $250,000. This share was to be sent to London in a raw state, because Spencer wouldn't allow it to be disposed of in America. The letter asked how Mr. Y. would advise having his share disposed of. The letter reached Mr. X., the executor of the estate of Mr. Y. Truth continues the story as follows:

"Mr. X. thought it worth attention, and wrote to Mr. Spencer informing him that the gentleman to whom he had written was dead and inviting further information about the enterprise. In due course an answer came back from Mr. Spencer, full of regrets that his 'dear old friend' should have died just when the fruits of his venture were on the point of being gathered. In a noble spirit of generosity Mr. Spencer expressed the desire of himself and his partners that the dear old friend's share in the profits should be paid over to his estate, provided that the executors would carry the matter through. For this purpose a meeting in New York was suggested. Again feeling that he would not be justified in dropping the matter, Mr. X. accepted the proposal and arranged to meet his correspondent in New York.

"To New York he went accordingly, and there met Mr. Spencer and his friends. They expressed surprise at finding him so young a man, and on this ground betrayed reluctance to go further with the business. Mr. X., however, succeeded in overcoming their scruples, and they produced the first sample of the treasure—apparently native gold in large nuggets. Mr. X. was to have every opportunity of testing the value of the stuff for himself. For this purpose two nuggets, weighing about 600 ounces each, were brought to him at his hotel. He was invited to drill them, and did so with a center bit. The dust drilled out was collected on a sheet of paper and taken possession of by Mr. X. for further tests. He fused it himself into a lump and took it to a jeweler, who at once pronounced it to be pure gold, and offered to buy it as such.

"Having thus satisfied himself, Mr. X. met his friends again and told them he was ready to complete the transaction. After complimenting him on the businesslike way in which he had acted, they told him that there was a great deal more of the stuff to be taken to England, and it would be necessary for him to make four journeys for the purpose, but that he could now start with the first two nuggets on payment of the 'thousand pounds.' The reader will observe that not until this point is there the slightest indication as to what the proceedings were all tending to.

"Mr. X. expressed surprise at the mention of the 'thousand pounds,' and his friends, on their side, were surprised at his surprise. The payment of £1,000 had been clearly agreed to in the correspondence with the deceased. Surely Mr. X. had seen references to it in looking through his testator's correspondence? At an earlier period possibly Mr. X. might have shied at the suggestion that he was to buy gold with gold, but, having thoroughly satisfied himself of the genuineness of the treasure, it seemed to him foolishness to raise any difficulty over a mere matter of detail. He cabled to England accordingly for the £1,000, and, on its arrival, paid it over to Mr. Spencer in exchange for the two nuggets, with which he departed for England.

"It will not surprise the intelligent reader to hear that when he got home and came to have the precious metal assayed it proved to be worthless, being composed, it is said, of iron pyrites slightly gilded and compressed by hydraulic pressure in order to give the right weight for bulk. The total cost of these two precious nuggets to Mr. X., including his expenses out of pocket, was about £1,200. No doubt he has also acquired valuable experience, but it will probably be considered dear at the price."

The New York police said that this trick was an entirely new one to them, but that they didn't doubt its truth.—New York Sun.

Speaker Reed Has Been There.

Speaker Reed is credited with saying the other day to a man who was glorifying the climate of Arizona: "Tut, tut, man! I have been to Fort Yuma, and I know your climate. When a bad man dies down there, he does not notice the transition."

A Good Motto.

Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go. That is the motto that Comptroller Fitch has set up for the finance department of New York. It is good enough to pass around.

A New Line For Bull.

The ground marched over by Dr. Jameson will soon be claimed by England as the new border line.—Minneapolis Journal.

A SHIPS' GRAVEYARD.

The Treacherous Jersey Shore Where the St. Paul Went Ashore.

No record shows the number of wrecks on the Jersey coast, but the Long Branch shore is a ships' graveyard. The character of the shore changes about the middle of Long Branch. To the north it is a thin coating of sand covering a bottomless silt. To the south it is solid sand, hard almost as a rock. The ship that strikes that sand is almost certainly gone. From the silt there is a good chance of escape.

Of the accidents similar to the St. Paul's mishap that have happened along the Jersey coast in the last 20 years that to the French line steamer L'Amerique is probably the best remembered. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 7, 1877, L'Amerique hit the sand off Seabright and stuck fast. Tugs and wrecking steamers worked at her for more than three months, trying to get her off the sand. The cargo was all lightered, but the steamer hung fast to the shore.

A big storm drove her down the beach 600 feet at one time, but at the end of it she was no farther offshore than at the start. By Feb. 22 the wreckers had moved her 120 feet away from the shore, and then came on a shore gale which left the big liner farther on the beach than she had even been before. Finally, on April 10, the wrecking tugs succeeded in pulling the ship out of the mud, and she was brought to New York comparatively little damaged.

While the wreckers were struggling with L'Amerique the Red Star liner Russland, the old Kenilworth, poked her nose into the hard sand just south of the West End hotel at Long Branch. She struck about half past 10 o'clock on the night of March 3, 1877, and a big three cornered piece of her still sticks up out of the hard sand to mark her grave. She went on right over the wreck of the old grindstone laden Adonis, and there never was a chance for her.

There was a blanket of fog on Feb. 10, 1875, that sent three steamers ashore, and one of them never got off. The Queen of the National line and the France of the French line, both transatlantic liners, struck the Jersey shore, the first at Squan and the second at Long Branch. It was in an unruffled sea, however, and both got off the next day. The Vicksburg of the Port Royal and Fernandina line saw Fire island light and thought it was Barnegat. She hit about 80 miles east of Fire island, and what is left of her lies there. The cook fell in, trying to get into a small boat, and was drowned.

Last summer the British tramp Irrawaddy spent two or three weeks rooting about in the sand almost beside the fishing pier at Asbury Park, but they got her out of it after a hard pull.—New York Sun.

PADDING THEIR HEADS.

New York Women Being Artificially Widened In the Top Story.

The women of New York are padding their heads. It is a secret of fashiondom, patented, and from Paris. It isn't that they wish to give the impression that their brains are as big as the brains of their brethren; it isn't that the new woman idea has swelled their craniums; it isn't an insidious way of revenging themselves on the public for the crusade against the theater bonnet; it isn't a rivalry with the football hirsutal glories, or the glory of Paderewski's expansive aureole. It is simply the latest fashion.

For the sweet simplicity of sleek heads and parted locks is passe, and the pompadour is revived. It is a fluffy pompadour, and long drawn out. It is a pompadour, soft and full, which reaches around to the crown of the head, where the coil is fastened. Such a pompadour is not to be produced unless milady's crown of glory is plentiful and of the soft, dry quality which lends itself to the crinkling persuasions of the curling iron. Even then the proper uniform bouffant effect of the new pompadour is hard to achieve.

Here comes in the secret from Paris. It is a new merveilleuse pompadour frame, almost like a cap—light, hollow, springy and fitting neatly beyond the ears. Invisibility is certain, as these frames are composed of real hair and are made in shades to match all colors of tresses. It is merely a development of the feminine fad for expansion that has run the gamut of crinolined sleeves and skirts, cheek plumpers and hip pads, bust forms and bodice fillings, false calves and "improved" insteps, and has now reached the crown of milady's head with a rounding out effect that promises a proportionate increase in big hats.—New York World.

A Plea For the Future Woman.

At the recent woman suffrage convention at Washington Mrs. Charlotte Stetson, a California woman, read the following poem, which she had herself written:

Can you imagine nothing better, brother,
Than that which you have always had before?
Have you been so content with wife and mother
You dare hope nothing more?

Go ask the literature of all the ages!
Books that were written before women read—
Pagan and Christian, satirist and sages—
Read what the world has said!

Eve and Pandora! Always you begin it.
The ancients call her sin and shame and death!
There is no evil without a woman in it,
The modern proverb saith!

She has been yours in utmost possession—
Your slave, your mother, your well chosen bride—
And you have owned in manifold confession
You were not satisfied.

Peace, then! Fear not the coming woman, brother.
Owning herself, she gives thee all the more!
She will be better woman, wife and mother
Than man hath known before.

Lots of Candidates.

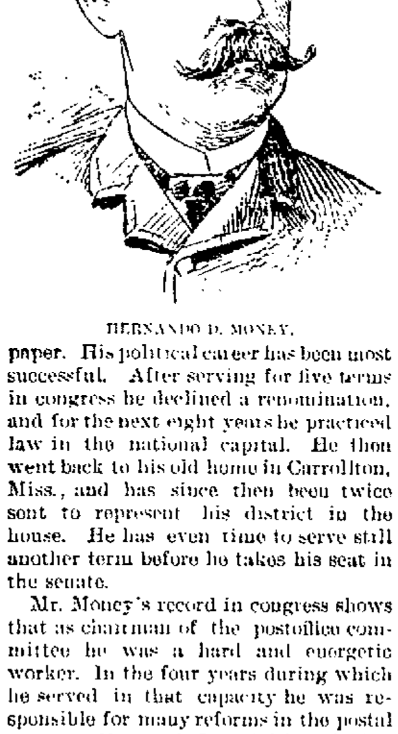
A New York paper says that "all the up to date girls are busily trying to learn the Nethersole kiss." Is there a vacancy in the corps of "instructors"?—New Haven Palladium.

HIS NAME IS MONEY.

United States Senator George's Successor Is For Free Silver.

Congressman Hernando De Soto Money, who has been selected by the Mississippi legislature to fill the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Mr. George, will not take his new office until the end of the century. Senator George's term does not expire until March 3, 1899, and he declined a reelection. As the Mississippi legislature meets only once in four years, under the new constitution, a successor to Mr. George had to be elected this year.

Mr. Money is a native of Mississippi and is 54 years old. He has spent the most of his time for the last 20 years in Washington, but has always retained a voting residence in his native state. He was first elected to congress in 1875, when he led a "forlorn hope." He is a lawyer and fought through the civil war in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he became a planter and afterward tried his hand at editing a newspaper. His political career has been most successful. After serving for five terms in congress he declined a renomination, and for the next eight years he practiced law in the national capital. He then went back to his old home in Carrollton, Miss., and has since then been twice sent to represent his district in the house. He has even time to serve still another term before he takes his seat in the senate.



HERNANDO D. MONEY.

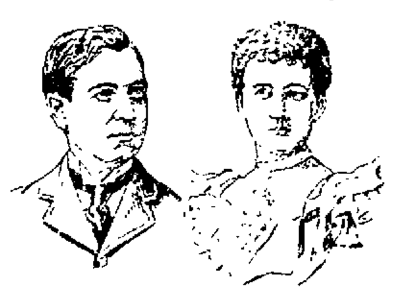
Mr. Money's record in congress shows that as chairman of the postoffice committee he was a hard and energetic worker. In the four years during which he served in that capacity he was responsible for many reforms in the postal system. He was influential in reducing the letter and paper rates and in securing for each courthouse town a daily mail. He is an eloquent and forceful debater, and some of his speeches in behalf of free silver were regarded as among the best delivered on that side of the question from the floor of the house.

MISS PULLMAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

One American Heiress Who Eludes the Snares of Foreign Fortune Hunters.

There will be dismay in the camps of the European fortune hunters when the news reaches them that Miss Florence Pullman has escaped their nets and is going to marry an American who has nothing but his brains and good looks, unsupported by any title or ancient lineage, to recommend him. Miss Pullman is the eldest daughter of the palace car magnate. Since she made her first appearance in Chicago society five years ago there has never been any dearth of suitors, foreign or domestic, for her hand. For a long time it looked as though the foreigners would win. From time to time her engagement to a prince, a duke or some other scion of nobility has been rumored. In the meantime Miss Pullman, it seems, had quietly fallen in love with Mr. Frank O. Lowden, and their foreign highnesses had missed another golden opportunity.

Miss Pullman is a young woman who has seen a good deal of the world, and who has decided that America, especially that portion of it adjacent to Chicago, is the best place to live in after all. She has been liberally educated and has traveled much, both in this country and abroad. She is not as devoted to society as was her sister Harriet, who married Mr. Carolan of San Francisco about four years ago. Miss Pullman has a large amount of executive business ability and in her disposition is said to greatly resemble her father, who has already endowed her with a handsome fortune in stocks and bonds.



FRANK O. LOWDEN. FLORENCE PULLMAN.

Mr. Lowden, the fortunate man, is a hustling young lawyer who spends more of his time in developing his growing practice than he does in leading the german. He was born in Sunrise City, Minn., about 34 years ago. At the age of 20 he entered the Iowa State university and taught school during vacations to help pay his tuition. He graduated with honor and struggled along until he had fitted himself as a lawyer and was admitted to the bar. He has made a specialty of corporation law and has been singularly successful during his six years of practice in Chicago. The wedding is to occur next June.

Delaware's Floral Emblem.

The peach blossom has been selected by a vote of the school children of Delaware as the floral emblem of the state.

Make Others Nervous Too.

A French scientist says that girls who play on the piano suffer from a great [illegible]

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE TONIC
—AND—
Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.
It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhoea,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.

DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood, am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

[illegible] compares with South American Nervine as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon. If you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at [illegible] entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggist order direct of

Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Six Bottles for $6.00

Sold only by W. B. FOYE,
DRUGGIST, Marion, O.

A Great Many People

Are taking advantage of the reduced prices on all Overcoats. We've cut them down to the manufacturers' cost and are closing them out very rapidly. If you need one for yourself or boy, either for the balance of this season or next you have a splendid opportunity of saving money.

All small lots of Suits, all odd Pants, odd Coats and Vests, and other leavings of a busy season will be closed out at about half their value. See us for Spring Hats.

Sam Oppenheimer.

Strictly One Price. Bennett Building.

Cash or Easy Payments--

CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, CURTAINS, BLINDS.

Spring Goods for '96 ARRIVING DAILY.

DYAKE.

D. S. Maddox, M. D.,
Marion, Ohio,

(U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon), late of the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, and Illinois Eye and Ear Hospital.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Nose and Throat. Eyes carefully tested for glasses.

Chronic Diseases.

Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nervous System.

Genito Urinary and Skin Diseases.

Bladder, Prostate, Venerial and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Rectal Diseases.

Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissures, Ulcers, etc. Special Hospital and Clinical advantages in the above named branches of medical practice enable me to treat these diseases successfully by the latest and most approved methods.

Office in Cummin Memorial Building, corner east Center and State streets.

IF YOU SHOULD DIE

And your business be placed in the hands of others for settlement, what would your estate be worth? You can at once prepare for this and add $5000 to the value of your estate by

Insuring Your Life in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Without restriction as to occupation, residence, travel or manner of death.

J. C. WYNANT, Gen'l Agt.,

107½ S. Main Street,
Marion, O.

LOCAL MENTION.

Gleberman sells liquors. 63t2

Try Marion beer next Saturday. 1

Gleberman sells 50¢ and $1 00 bottled goods for 35¢. 61t2

Ask for Marion beer next Saturday and don't accept anything else. 1

Globerman carries the largest and finest line of liquors in the city. 2t

Marion Brewing and Bottling company excels all others in purity. 1

No agent will give you as good insurance for as little money as H. N. Love. 51-saw-tf

Marion leads in everything, including her beer, which will be for sale next Saturday. 1

The celebrated Maple Hill lump coal for sale by Linsley & Lawrence. Telephone No. 6. 33-tf

The Mask and Wig club held a rehearsal at the Peters residence, on south Prospect street last night.

Buy your bread at Ackerman's and save 40%. 10 loaves for 25¢. Corner State and R. R. streets. Telephone 113 58-t6

W. C. T. U. meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 30 o'clock, at 4th door north of Blue Front clothing store. 270-wtf SECRETARY

Ladies wishing sanitary treatment at their own homes in the line of vapor, medicated and electric baths can be accommodated by calling on Mrs. Dr P. E. Harding. 48tf

Uncle Henry Neiberthaler writes us that he will pay the STAR office a visit next Saturday and at the same time take home a keg of Marion beer Uncle Henry says he likes only pure beer and he knows now where he can get it. 1

The boys are giving genial Tom Ryan, of the Prendergast forces, the laugh. Mr. Ryan tried to open the front door of the Vestibule this morning to make a collection The fact that an ox chain held the door didn't dawn upon him until his attention was called to it by the laughter of a crowd watching him from across the street

German Croup Remedy

Pleasant prompt safe a sure cure

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A dance is to be given at Germania Park hall on the evening of Washington's birthday.

The Poland Brothers will play with the People's band next season, and that organization will be as fine as any in the state. It will be enlarged and have new uniforms for dress occasions.

Gen. J. C. Whittaker, department commander of the Patriarchs Militant of Ohio, will be in this city today and tomorrow to make arrangements for the grand encampment to be held here in June.

Quite a number of young ladies of this city, among whom are Miss Wilson, Miss Nettie Quigley and the Misses Fisher, will attend the junior promenade to be given in honor of the senior class of Kenyon college at Gambier, Monday, February 14.

A new drop curtain is being painted for the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. C. J. Long is painting the curtain and presents it to the Y. M. C. A. association, although it will have several advertisements on it. It is a fine work and is something that was much needed in the auditorium at the Y. M. C. A

At the home of Mrs. Schultz, of Fairground street, Tuesday, a very elaborate dinner was spread in honor of those who had assembled to join in celebrating the lady's sixty-second birthday anniversary. The party was composed of children and grandchildren. It was a very sociable and enjoyable occasion.

William Maxwell, who with a young man named Dennig, were locked up Monday night, and released with the understanding that they appear before the mayor Tuesday, put in his appearance Tuesday evening and was fined one dollar and costs. Dennig has not been found, but the police will take him before the mayor if he is caught.

Fred J Titus was acting in the capacity of a constable and justice of the peace Tuesday afternoon. He first went to the boarding house of William Freeland and took a bicycle which Freeland had purchased but had failed to keep up the payment. Freeland is now in jail and Fred thought it wise to get the wheel while he could. He next went to Olney avenue and got the nails, etc, that had been purchased by Adolph Graff. Graff is the fellow who the STAR spoke of Monday in connection with the attempt at swindle here and the successful scheme worked at Prospect.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Seventeen tramps were at the Hotel Carlos Tuesday night. The tramps have decreased so far this month.

Louis Henry, the colored man, who got drunk and swore on the streets, changed his plea when taken before Mayor Nichols, Tuesday night he plead guilty and was fined five dollars and costs.

If You Should Die Tonight!

Yes, should you die tonight would those whom you love so dearly have that face standing before them by the simple turning of a few leaves or the eyes toward the mantel?

Should you not die tonight we advise you to accept one of our strictly first-class photographs free by simply sitting for same.

All we ask is for you to be sixty-five or more.

Newly refitted gallery and new operator. MOORE & WINTER.
1 113½ S Main St.

The sunshine of today seems the more pleasant following the inclement weather of yesterday. So do Gleberman's prices after trying those of competitors t1

There should be a big crowd in town next Saturday Marion brewery beer will be on sale that day for the first time 1

If you want a cup of good **Cocoa or Chocolate** you should try **Huyler's.** All grocers.

HAS QUIT BUSINESS.

HARRY KEAR CLOSES UP THE VESTIBULE AND LEAVES MARION

The Business Once Financially Prosperous Has Dwindled Down To a Losing Investment—Small Claims Coming In Against the Place.

The Vestibule is closed. Kear came here from California, but had been in the saloon business in Chicago, Newark and several other places. When he took charge of the business he made many improvements and soon had about the best business of the kind in Marion. He added a lunch counter, rented rooms in the adjoining building for a wine room, put in a gambling house up stairs and prepared to do the entire business in Marion. For a time his business increased. He never locked his door, and notwithstanding he was arrested on one or two occasions, he made it pay.

Mr. Kear's boldness, however, could not hold out. The tougher element soon began to flock to the Vestibule. The wine rooms and gambling house won an unenviable reputation, and the business was lost.

Kear, however, always until of late met his bills as they came due, but he began to drink and while drunk lost large sums of money on several occasions gambling. He failed to pay his accounts of late and has not been at his place of business but little, and not at all since last Sunday until Tuesday. Tuesday he came down street, drew what remained of his Dow tax, turned over the keys to Sammy Pollock and telegraphed to Mike Stanton at Portsmouth that he had quit business. In the evening he left the city, but where he went no one knows.

In the meantime Mike Finn, the agent for the Kuebler Brewing company, walked into the saloon and took the keys away from Pollack and tried to lock the door, but could not. Harry Scribner, of the firm of C. Turner & Company, learned of the matter in the meantime and appearing before 'Squire McKinley secured an attachment to recover $37.33. Then came the trouble of serving it. Mr. Finn was loth to give up the keys so a chain and padlock was procured and the door shut in that manner.

This morning bills began to come in from every direction. The Keubler Brewing company has one of over $200, J. W. Wren, $10, the Marion Ice and Cold Storage company, $7.13. Hitt & Co, of Urbana, have a suit pending in 'Squire McKinley's court for a cigar bill amounting to $27. There are a number of other smaller claims, but they have not been filed with the justice.

Mike Stanton, of Portsmouth, has a chattel mortgage for $1800 on the furniture of the entire house, and Richard Cricker, of Portsmouth, a business associate of Mr. Stanton's, arrived in the city at noon to look after the matter.

Kear gave his family a little money before leaving. He has a wife and three daughters, but while he lived with them he and his wife were divorced, and she simply managed the household and she and Mr. Kear hardly spoke to each other, the object being to keep the children together. The amount he gave the mother of his children was $22, so that the prospects of the family are not bright.

STOPPED WORK.

The Big Four Objects to a Much Needed Walk.

One of the worst places in the city is the crossing between the Erie and Big Four depots. It is almost impossible to pass on account of the mud, and the Erie people were nearly shut out from that direction.

This morning the section men commenced work to build a crossing over this place. The Big Four people, however, stopped the work before it had progressed very far. The Big Four owns the property and would not allow the Erie to build the walk. It is supposed that the walk would back the water down under their depot. The Erie will now ask the council to erect a walk along the alley side next to the Big Four House.

DECIDED TO BUILD.

Meeting of the Directors of the Marion Brewing and Bottling Company.

The board of directors of the Marion Brewing and Bottling works met in this city Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was called to make the final preparations for the opening of the brewery and placing the beer on the market Saturday. Only the routine business, however, was transacted, with the exception of a motion to add to the buildings of the brewery.

A bottling house and office is to be erected at once. This was decided by the directors. The building will be erected across the tracks at the present site of the brewery. The exact size has not been decided upon, but it has been learned that it will be a large one.

Flour Advanced 40c.

Our price on Electric Light flour for the week will remain the same, $1 05 per sack. A large lot just in and more on the way, so come while it lasts as prices on all kinds is advanced.

1t COOPER & RICE.

There is a satisfaction in having the best That satisfaction will be yours if you ask for Marion beer next Saturday.

***The World's Fair Tests** showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.*

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Fine Linens!

HOW interesting to every housewife! Their snowy whiteness. Their artistic designs. Their fine texture. Their beauty appeals to every woman. Fine table linens belong to her sphere. She revels in them.

THE NEW WOMAN

Without an exception, buys her table cloths and napkins to match. She buys the famous Scotch linens sold on our counters. Her rare judgment prompts her to buy liberally, she knows the prices are low. She appreciates the beautiful goods. She tells her neighbors and away it goes. Day after day we are cutting table linens. The linen counter is a busy place.

Our sale of linens in January was unprecedented. We keep it up until March 1st. AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF DAMASKS FOR THE FEBRUARY SALE.

20 Pieces Fine Damasks WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH.

The Snowdrop Pattern, always neat.. 50c	Oak Leaf pattern 65c	Fern Leaf Pattern with artistic border..... 75c
Napkins to match $1.00	Napkins to match............ $1.25	Napkins to match $1.40
Beautiful Scroll Pattern ... 85c	The Rose, thorns and all, very artistic and 68 inches wide $1.00	The Chrysanthemum, reproduced on linen, 68 inches wide $1.00 This pattern partially sold before it came in.
Napkins to match $2.00	Napkins to match $2.25	Napkins to match $2.25
Pansy Pattern, in 68 inches, very fine $1.25	Artistic Scroll 72 inches wide $1.60	2½ Wide with napkins to match. $2.00
Napkins to match.	With Napkins to match	2½ Wide with napkins to match $2.50

YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THIS DISPLAY OF FINE TABLE DAMASKS.

Warner & Edwards

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL Co.

PHONE 8 HEADQUARTERS ...FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING.

MINSHALL-RYAN.

William G. Minshall and Hattie M. Ryan Happily Wedded.

The marriage of Hattie M. Ryan and William G. Minshall occurred at the parsonage of St. Mary's church Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the ceremony was performed by Father Burns. Thomas McGrath and Miss Katie Dwyer acted as attendants to the bride and groom.

After the ceremony they repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, on the Boulevard, where a reception was held. Quite a number of friends were in attendance, refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Both the bride and groom have been in the employ of Hotel Marion, and are well and favorably known in the city. They will reside on west Center street. Mr. Minshall will retain his position at the hotel, and they will begin housekeeping at once.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. F. McNeal was at Columbus today.

Miss May Saiter visited at Columbus today.

Henry Mohr made a business trip to Prospect today.

E. Katz was looking after business at Prospect this forenoon.

Mrs. O. A Wollenwebber left today for Columbus on a short visit

Peter Madden, of Cleveland, was the guest of his mother in this city today.

E. A. Bishop and wife were at Prospect this forenoon to attend the Dix funeral.

SICK AND CONVALESCENT.

Holly Ulsh is still improving and will soon be out.

The son of W. H. Schaffner is reported much better today.

Pilsner, Culmbacher, export and lager beer, manufactured by the home brewery will be for sale Saturday. 1

Huyler's Pure, Delicious Cocoa and Chocolates are sold by all grocers. Ask for Huyler's and take no other.

HABERMAN HARDWARE.

Tools and Bicycles, 107 S. Main, Marion, Ohio.

COAL! BEST HARD AND SOFT COAL at

Telephone No. 6. Linsley & Lawrence's.

Only One First-Class Laundry,

ANTHONY'S---East Center Street.

- New Silk and Wool Plaids for Waists.
- New Percales for Shirt Waists.
- New Spring Ginghams.
- New Lace Stripe Ginghams.
- New Zephyr Ginghams.
- New Wool Suitings.
- New Dimities.
- New Hosiery and Underwear.
- New Embroideries.
- New Laces.
- New Muslin Underwear.

Uhler, Phillips & Co.